THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Saturday, the 31st January 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, the hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the hon. Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, the hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, the hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumangal Thayarammal, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Birley, Mr. Frank.
Devadason, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannatha Raju, Rao Bahadur G.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Kalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, Mr. K.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.
Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiappa Gounder, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai alias Chinnu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nallatambi Sarkarai Manradiyar, Rai Bahadur N.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pattabhiramayya, Mr. K.
Pooker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramakrishna Reddi, Mr. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. G.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. M. D. T.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Sreshta, Mr. M. S.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Subrahmaniyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Chemudu.
Zamindar of Minampalli.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Depressed Classes

Alleged ill-treatment of depressed classes in Ramnad district.

* 327 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any enquiry has been made in regard to the allegations of the ill-treatment of the depressed classes as mentioned in the memorandum submitted to the Government by the President of the Ramnad District Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sabha; and

(*b*) whether any action has been taken by the Government in regard to this matter?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A report has been called for from the District Magistrate, Ramnad, in the matter.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know how long ago this matter was brought to the notice of the Government?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"About a month ago or so as far as I remember."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"When did they call for a report, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"About a fortnight or three weeks ago, as far as I remember."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"They have not yet received the report?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Apart from the memorandum submitted by the Association, have any reports been received by the Government from the District authorities—from the District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No."

Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Even through their weekly reports?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if, when the report is received, the Government will be pleased to place it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I shall consider the suggestion when the report is received."

Mr. M. DEVADASON:—"May I know whether the memorandum contains some serious allegations against the police and the village officers and it is necessary that prompt action should be taken in regard to the allegations contained in that memorandum?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"There may be a number of serious allegations made; but I have called for a report, and before I receive the report, I cannot say what action would be taken in the matter."

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Mr. M. DEVADASON :—" May I know whether, if no enquiry is made in proper time, worse dangers may not happen to the people there ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Whatever that may be, I have called for a report, and I must wait before I take any action."

General

Suits by Government servants.

* 328 Q.—Mr. C. BASU DEV : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have now perused the judgment in C.S. No. 650/1927 on the file of the High Court (Original Side), Madras ;

(b) whether the plaintiff in the said suit was suspended under the orders of the Government until such time as he cleared his character in a court of law ;

(c) the cost incurred by the Government in the said suit ;

(d) whether the Law Officers of the Government ever moved the Government for a compromise in the said suit and if so, why the compromise was not accepted ; and

(e) how many such suits by various Government servants are pending in the High Court or in other courts ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Rs. 4,064–2–0.

(d) Yes, but the suggestion was not accepted because the Government considered that they had a good case.

(e) The Government have no information.

Mr. C. BASU DEV :—" May I know if the Government are prepared to consider the question again if and when an appeal is filed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (c), may I know, out of that amount, how much was paid to the vakil as fees ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, in the suit decreed in favour of the Government, whether costs have been allowed against the plaintiff ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know what decision the Government have come to after a perusal of the High Court's judgment in the case of the Police Inspector who was dismissed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That is not here on the paper."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—"That is included, Sir, in clause (a) of the question which says : 'whether the Government have now perused the judgment in. . .'"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know if the Court has not held that the person should not have been suspended without a formal enquiry ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Notice."

Rewards to certain Government servants for services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

*329 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the payment of extra emoluments or remuneration over and above their salaries to certain Police officers, Magistrates and other Government servants for the discharge of their official duties in cases arising out of the civil disobedience, non-co-operation, picketing, boycott or Congress movement ;

(b) what are the classes or categories of officers or public servants so rewarded ;

(c) what are the special services for which they have been so rewarded ; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the names of the Magistrates and their special services thus rewarded and the amount or value and nature of the special emoluments or remuneration sanctioned to them, and also the total remuneration thus sanctioned for the various departments ?

A.—(a) The Government have sanctioned the payment of honoraria to certain officials (and non-officials also) as a reward for specially meritorious services rendered in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

(b) Members of the subordinate and provincial services in the Revenue, Police, Excise, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Jail departments.

(c) Specially meritorious services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

(d) No rewards have been given to any Magistrates for their services as such.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, in view of the fact that the action of the Police in these cases was illegal and not covered by the existing laws of the land, either by the Ordinances or the ordinary laws, whether the Government do not consider the award of rewards to these people to be naturally demoralising ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not agree with the statement that the action was illegal."

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Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" In answer to clause (a), the Government say that rewards are given for 'specially meritorious services rendered in connexion with the civil disobedience movement'. May I know what the nature of the services rendered by these officers is, that entitled them to the rewards ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not ordinary service; and rewards are given only for merit or distinction in service."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if Government have fixed any maximum limit to the award of such rewards in each case ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the grant of compensation or any other recognition of particular services of officers causes heart-burning among the other members of the service that they have been overlooked ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am not able to understand my hon. Friend's question that it creates heart-burning in the other officers when only for special merit or distinguished service this honorarium is awarded."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With regard to the answer to clause (b), it is said that 'members of the subordinate and provincial services in the Revenue, Police, Excise, Agriculture, Education, Medical and Jail departments' have been given rewards. May I know whether such rewards have been given for information furnished through the heads of departments concerned, or for information given directly to the Police ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" These rewards are given only on the recommendation made by the heads of departments."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" May I know the total amount of money spent for this purpose ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Notice, Sir."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" May I know if the rewards are only in the shape of money or whether they are also given in the shape of promotions or appointment to higher offices ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " They are only in the shape of money. I think the question relates only to the sanctioning of payment of honoraria to certain officers."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the nature of the meritorious services rendered by the non-official people referred to in clause (a) ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Assisting Government in combating the movement."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the nature of the assistance rendered by them ? "

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I cannot be clearer than that."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"Is this money given out of the Police budget, Sir?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"Not all, I think. As we give such rewards in various departments, they must come from the amounts allotted to them."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"Are we to take it, Sir, that in addition to the amount already provided for in the Police budget, for which you also took sanction from us the other day, some other departments are also incurring expenditure in connexion with the civil disobedience movement?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I think so, Sir; but if you want definite information, you must ask the hon. Members concerned."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"May I know whether Mr. Raju Pillai has been made permanent Deputy Superintendent and, if so, is it in recognition of his meritorious services and, if so, what is the kind of meritorious service rendered by him?"

(No reply.)

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"It is said in answer to clause (*d*) that 'no rewards have been given to any Magistrates for their services *as such*'. May I know if any *other* rewards were given to the Magistrates?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"No."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—"May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether his financial check did not receive a rude shock when moneys were being given as rewards for counteracting the civil disobedience movement?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—"Notice of the question, Sir."

Government Press

Production of admission certificates by Government Press employees returning from sick leave.

*330 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, has informed all the employees of the Government Press of the necessity of submitting admission certificates as soon as they place themselves for treatment under private medical practitioners or in the hospitals; if so, when;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that, in a petition, dated 9th July 1930, the employees of the Press and Machine Department, Mint Buildings, asked the Superintendent among other things for the procedure to be adopted by them in case they place themselves for treatment under private medical practitioners or in the hospitals and that the Superintendent did not put them in the way;

(c) whether it is a fact that they also requested the Superintendent in the said petition that proper enquiries may be made in their presence on reports preferred against them at their back and the charges against them may be proved, before they are punished; and

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, whether the Superintendent complied with their request; and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Superintendent, Government Press, posted a notice in all sections of the Press on 24th June 1922 summarizing the rules governing the grant of leave. One such rule was to the effect that if a public servant desires to prove for any official purpose that he has been under the professional treatment of any medical practitioner, he shall obtain from such practitioner an admission and a discharge certificate showing commencement and termination of treatment.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) The Superintendent, Government Press, in his written reply to the petition, did not detail at length the procedure to be followed in the circumstances stated; but he supplemented his written reply in a personal discussion with several of the petitioners and has heard nothing further from them in the matter.

(c) Yes.

(d) The statutory rules require that in disciplinary cases against Government servants proper enquiries should be made in their presence and that the charges should be proved before they are punished. They have a right of appeal if the procedure is not complied with or if for any other reason they consider that they have not been rightly punished, and this the Superintendent, in his written reply, pointed out to the petitioners.

Police

Gaming houses at the People's Park.

*331 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Christmas week of every year the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, keeps a large number of common gaming houses at the People's Park;

(b) whether the Commissioner of Police permitted these gaming houses;

(c) if so, under what section of the Madras City Police Act; and

(d) if not, why the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, has not been prosecuted under section 45 of the City Police Act?

A.—(a) No, the only games permitted by the South Indian Athletic Association, Limited, in Christmas week in the People's Park were games of skill.

(b) Gaming houses were not permitted by the Commissioner of Police.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to explain what he means by 'games of skill,' in clause (*a*) of the answer ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :—" I suppose it means playing of cards and such other things. I have no practical experience of these things."

Creation and permanent retention of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D.

*332 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reasons which necessitated the creation and permanent retention of the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railway and C.I.D. ?

A.—On the recommendation of the Police Commission the Criminal Intelligence Department was brought into existence in this Presidency in 1906. It was placed in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police to whom the railway police districts of Trichinopoly and Madras and the Finger Print Bureau were entrusted. With a view to economy, the post of one Range Deputy Inspector-General of Police was abolished in 1924 and a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., was given charge of the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and South Arcot. The C.I.D. was thus in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General who held, in addition, charge of the two railway and three ordinary districts—three widely different duties. This arrangement was found unsatisfactory. The combination of C.I.D. work with ordinary administration resulted in one or the other receiving unequal attention from the Deputy Inspector-General.

The Madras Government therefore decided, with effect from 1st May 1929,—

(i) to relieve the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., of all concern with C.I.D., and to designate him as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Range and Railways, with charge of the following districts :—

Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Nellore, Madras Railway Police and Trichinopoly Railway Police ;

(ii) to place the C.I.D. comprising the Crime and Special Branches under the control of the Inspector-General of Police assisted by a District Superintendent of Police for each branch.

2. The above changes necessitated the creation of the post of District Superintendent of Police for the Crime Branch. When the Government of India were asked to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State for the creation of this post, they stated that they could hardly regard the proposal to consign the Crime and Special Branches to Superintendents of Police under the nominal control of the Inspector-General of Police as a step in the right direction. Difference in cost between the post of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and that of a District Superintendent

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of Police being inconsiderable, they considered that as in other Provinces the C.I.D. should be in charge of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. This Government concurred in the Government of India's views. They also found in practice that the C.I.D. work imposed too great a burden on the Inspector-General of Police who had extensive administrative and disciplinary duties and had to tour extensively. The sanction of the Secretary of State for India was therefore obtained for the creation of an additional post of a Deputy Inspector-General from 1st April 1930 in the place of the District Superintendent of Police originally asked for.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I know what is the inconvenience that was felt in the previous arrangement, i.e., combined C.I.D. work and railway administration work ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Loss of efficiency."

Prohibition of the film " Kick up Kishmet " at Tinnevelly.

*333 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the town of Tinnevelly the Golden Cinema Company was exhibiting on the 16th January and for two or three days previously an Indian film called " Kick up Kishmet ";

(b) whether it is a fact that on the 16th January the District Superintendent of Police sent for Dr. Netto, the agent of the proprietor of the company, and asked him not to exhibit that portion of the film wherein the heroine is seen spinning a charka;

(c) whether it is a fact that from the 17th January, the portion of the film above referred to was omitted from being exhibited; and

(d) why and under what authority the District Superintendent acted like that?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information but have called for it.

Alleged police action against some students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.

*334 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any students of the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, submitted petitions to His Excellency the Governor or to the Private Secretary recently in connexion with the alleged police action against them on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to their college in October 1930; and

(b) whether the Government have made inquiries into the circumstances of the alleged incident and, if so, what are the facts of the case?

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A.—(*a*) The Government understand that His Excellency the Governor received a letter, dated 16th October 1930, purporting to be from certain students of St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, protesting against the action of a Police Inspector in ordering a lathi charge.

(*b*) No. The letter has not been transmitted to Government.

Powers of the Madras Services Commission in the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police.

* 335 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Madras Services Commission has any hand in the appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Police ; and

(*b*) if so, at what stage and what is the nature of their connexion with the said appointments ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Under sub-rule (*b*) of rule 2 of the rules regulating the method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay, allowances and pension of the Madras Police Service to which Deputy Superintendents of Police belong, the Government should consult the Madras Services Commission before selecting candidates for admission to the service and under sections 8 to 11 of the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, the Commission should advise Government as to the suitability of candidates for appointment.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is a fact that, in the matter of the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police, the Government submitted to the Commission only a few names, two or three, out of which the Commission was made to select one, or whether the Government sent to the Commission the names of all the candidates eligible for those posts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " We simply ask them to advertise and call for applications and make recommendations. For the first time they made their recommendation some six months ago and we accepted the candidate that was put at the top."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" My question is whether in the appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police from the existing cadre, that is, by way of promotion from the Police Inspectors, etc., the Government forward merely two or three names to the Public Service Commission, of they call upon the Commission to find out the eligible people and recommend suitable names from the existing Circle Inspectors who are eligible for the posts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " This question relates to recruitment."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" This relates to appointments, Sir."

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Conduct of certain Police Officers in Tinnevelly district.

*336 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the course of the judgment given on 24th July 1930 in the Nanguneri Police constable murder case, the District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly passed strictures on the conduct of the police men concerned in the case for attempting to outrage the modesty of a villager's wife while travelling in a bus and suggested a departmental enquiry into their conduct; and

(b) what action has been taken against the officers concerned?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The officers concerned have been suitably punished.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know the number of officers concerned in the case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Five or six people, I think."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know the nature of the punishment inflicted upon them?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"One acting Sub-Inspector has been reduced to the head constable's grade lower than that of his permanent appointment, with no further prospects of promotion, two constables were reduced and three dismissed; and the displeasure of the Inspector-General was also conveyed to the other officers concerned in the matter."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Will the hon. Member state whether the officers mentioned here, the police constable and the Sub-Inspector, were the people who started the trouble?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think so, Sir."

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"May I know the names of the constables who were dismissed?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have not got their names here."

Mr. D. THOMAS:—"Are the Government aware that the whole trouble started from a Sub-Inspector and constable who travelled without tickets from Tinnevelly in a bus?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think when the case went up before the Court, all these points were examined."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Does the hon. Member now realize that the Police morale has gone down?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not think so. In fact, in these stray cases we are punishing them then and there."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Are the Government aware from the facts of the case that the alleged murderer was beaten in public streets by the police?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If the hon. Member reads the judgment, he will get the information he wants."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" Do not the Government feel the necessity of prosecuting the real person concerned ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " No."

Civil Justice

Income from court-fees in the District Courts of Chittoor and North Arcot.

* 337 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the court-fees collected in the District Court of North Arcot from the years 1920 to 1930 yearwar ;

(b) the court-fees collected in the District Court of Chittoor from 1910 to 1930 yearwar ; and

(c) the court-fees collected in the District Munsifs' Courts yearwar of Chittoor, Tirupati, Sholinghur, Ranipet, Arni, Madanapalle, Cheyyar and Tiruvannamalai for the years 1910 to 1930 ?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Inclusion of certain villages in the North Arcot and Chittoor districts within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif, Sholinghur.

* 338 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what is the reason for clubbing together within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif of Sholinghur certain villages in the North Arcot district and certain villages in the Chittoor district ?

A.—The Government have no information. Under section 11 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the local jurisdiction of District Munsifs' Courts is fixed and modified by the High Court.

Alterations in the territorial jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, etc.

* 339 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why there have been many alterations in the territorial jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, Tirupati, Sholinghur, Tiruppattur and Ranipet since 1917 ?

A.—The Government have no information. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 338.

Criminal Justice

Alleged practising of private pleaders at Polur and Tiruvannamalai.

* 340 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that uncertificated private pleaders are allowed to practise before the Sub-Magistrates at Polur, Tiruvannamalai and Chengam ;

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(b) how long they have been practising in these Courts; and

(c) why they have been allowed to do so where there is no dearth of qualified pleaders?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rules 192 and 193 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

Electricity

Licences for electric supply to Salem, Erode and Coimbatore.

* 341 Q.—Mr. K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any schemes on hand for electrification of Salem, Erode and Coimbatore municipal areas and in what stage each of those schemes now stands;

(b) whether the Government Electrical Inspector prepared a scheme and submitted a report in September 1928 estimating the cost of electrification of Salem and whether the Government approved of the scheme;

(c) whether that scheme has been dropped and whether the Government have resolved upon another scheme of themselves selling to the Salem Municipality a bulk supply of electric energy from a Government transmission line from Mettur and what arrangements the Government have made for the distribution of the supply;

(d) whether the Chairman, Salem Municipal Council, addressed the Government asking for the grant of the distribution licence to the municipality itself;

(e) whether the Government have offered or granted the distribution licence to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and whether the licence has been actually issued to that company;

(f) what are the terms or the main terms as to the period of licence, time within which the licensee is to start and complete his initial work, remuneration or payment to the licensee and payment by the municipality;

(g) why the Government preferred the company to the local municipal council;

(h) whether the Erode and Coimbatore Municipal Councils or either of them have asked for the grant of licence to themselves and objected to the licence being granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, or other outsiders; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to enunciate definitely their policy and programme on the subject?

A.—(a) & (c) Yes. As regards Salem and Erode, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 163. The question of a licence for the distribution of power from Pykara Project in Coimbatore towards the end of 1932 is under consideration.

(b) The Electrical Inspector investigated a scheme at the instance of the Municipal Council. The Government received no report on the results of this investigation.

(d) to (h) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 163.

The terms of the licence granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co. were published at pages 34–40 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th January 1931.

(*i*) The Government's programme in regard to these places is explained in the answer to clause (*a*). The grant of licences for distribution depends on the circumstances of each case.

Jails

Change of certain political prisoners from a higher to a lower class.

* 342 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of political prisoners who were treated as A or B class by the convicting Magistrate but were subsequently changed into B or C class respectively in the jail, with the reasons, if any, for the change of classification;

(*b*) whether Mr. Mangipudi Purushottama Sarma, Mr. Tallapragada Narasimha Sarma and Mr. Kuduganti Jagganna Sastri of West Godavari district were so changed from A to B; and, if so, why; and

(*c*) whether Mr. Vittalla Virabhadrarao, Poduri Perraju and Sagi Subbaraju of West Godavari were similarly changed from B to C; and, if so, why?

A.—(*a*) The Government have revised the classification of satyagraha prisoners in about 186 cases in all for the period from March to the end of December 1930. The number of those alone who were changed from A or B class into B or C class respectively is not readily available separately. The classification was changed by Government with reference to—

(1) the status, education, mode of life, property, etc., of the prisoners; and

(2) the request from certain prisoners to put them in C class.

(*b*) & (*c*) Yes; the change in classification was effected for the reason (1) given in the answer to clause (*a*).

Supply of newspapers and writing materials to political prisoners.

* 343 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether newspapers and writing materials are denied to the political prisoners in Madras?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 2 (VI) of Law (General) Department Press Communiqué, dated 19th March 1930, and to rules 437, 747-C (5) and 747-D (5) of the Madras Jail Manual.

Hand-cuffing of Dr. P. Gurumurti on transfer from Rajahmundry.

* 344 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether Dr. P. Gurumurti (of Rajahmundry, East Godavari) was hand-cuffed and taken in a third-class compartment from Rajahmundry to Vellore Jail; and, if so, the reason for hand-cuffing him and not providing him at least with second-class accommodation during the railway journey?

A.—The information has been called for.

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Hunger-strike in jails.

* 345 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the jails and the number of times in each jail the political prisoners went on hunger-strike, the respective periods of duration of each strike, and the number of prisoners involved each time?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 192. The Government have no information for the period subsequent to October 1930.

Canals

Length, etc., of the Buckingham Canal.

* 346 Q.—Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the original length of the Buckingham Canal and what is its present length;

(*b*) what were the breadth and depth of the Buckingham Canal when it was first dug and what are its present depth and breadth;

(*c*) what parts of the canal are now silted up and by how much and why;

(*d*) what was the minimum depth of water when the Buckingham Canal was originally dug up and what it is now; and

(*e*) what was the average number of boats per year plying in the Buckingham Canal between 1900 and 1915 and what it is now?

A.—(*a*) The original canal cut in 1806 ran 11 miles north of Madras and was known as 'Cochrane's canal.' In 1878 it was named 'Buckingham Canal.' Its length was then 196 miles. Its present length is 262 miles.

(*b*) In 1882 the canal bed was 30 feet wide north of Madras and 20 feet wide south of Madras and its depth about 4½ feet below M.S.L. The Government have not information regarding the present average depth and breadth but have called for it.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have called for a report.

(*e*) The figures for the years 1900—1915 and for 1928–29 are given below:—

	Cargo boats.	Passenger boats.	
1900–01	14,719	5,238	Number of trips of boats.
1901–02	19,985	4,230	
1902–03	21,080	4,641	
1903–04	15,938	6,518	
1904–05	20,186	6,369	
1905–06	24,504	5,471	
1906–07	20,700	6,814	
1907–08	22,535	6,984	
1908–09	20,979	6,970	
1909–10	17,403	8,806	
1910–11	13,989	655	
1911–12	13,000	1,049	
1912–13	864	682	Number of boats.
1913–14	907	706	
1914–15	891	693	
1928–29	2,351 (cargo and passenger).		

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*e*), seeing that obviously there is a considerable falling off in the number of boats plying in the canal which only shows that the canal is not fit for proper use, may I know what the Government propose to do to make the canal more efficient ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G Campbell :—" I do not think there is any special proposal before the Government at the present moment."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Do the Government propose to take measures to make the canal as fit as it was in the year 1900 or so ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" As far as I am aware, the canal is being maintained now as efficiently as in those years."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Then, may I know why the traffic has been falling ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" Probably it is due to the competition with railway and other means of communication."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" But the railway was there even in the year 1900 ? "

Floods

Relief to the depressed classes affected by floods in the Madras City and Chingleput.

11-15 a.m. * 347 *Q.*—Mr. H. M. Jagannatham : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of damage that was caused to the people of the City of Madras and Chingleput especially to the members of the depressed classes by the recent cyclone and floods ;

(*b*) what assistance the Government have rendered in this connexion to the sufferers in the City similar to that given in Coimbatore and other districts ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to give special relief to the sufferers of the depressed classes through the Labour Department or other suitable agency ?

A.—(*a*) A detailed report has been called for about the extent of the damage caused by the floods in the City of Madras. A copy of the report from the Collector of Chingleput showing the extent of the damage done by the floods in the Chingleput district is annexed.[a]

(*b*) & (*c*) The answer to (*c*) is ' Yes ' ; the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 142.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know whether the Government have called for a report only in regard to a particular community, or have they called for a general report ? "

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 769—771 infra.

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The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" We have called only for a general report."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know whether the hon. the Revenue Member will call for a report with reference to any particular community ?",

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" No, Sir."

Irrigation

Progress of the Tungabhadra project.

* 348 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the site of Tungabhadra reservoir has been finally settled ;

(*b*) when Government expect to have the complete estimates for the project ; and

(*c*) whether irrigation in Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks of the Anantapur district will be provided for ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The final estimates cannot be prepared until an agreement has been reached with the other Governments concerned in regard to the utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra and the site for a reservoir.

(*c*) The question has not yet been finally decided.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know why, in view of the fact that the correspondence with the other Governments, especially so with the Hyderabad State, takes a long time, the Government should not carry out the scheme as recommended by the Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee, when the site has been settled and the plans also are ready ?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" The reason why the Government cannot carry out the scheme at once is because that scheme also affects the lands belonging to other Governments, and without their consent this Government cannot proceed with the scheme."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the site also is under consideration ? Is it not a fact that Government have already pitched upon Malappuram as the final site ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—" No, Sir."

Maintenance of a high level of water at the Godavari anicut.

* 349 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar : Will the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any estimates are being prepared for works necessary to maintain at the Godavari anicut a higher level of water for irrigation than at present ; and

(*b*) if so, whether any provision has been made for this in the budget for 1931–32 ?

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A.—(*a*) The pivots of the shutters on the anicut have been raised. The effect has been beneficial, as the shutters now do not fall until the water is at a higher level than before, but the full effect will appear only in a bad year, and the Government propose to obtain further experience of this alteration before deciding whether any further improvement is required.

(*b*) No.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether the Government have calculated the amount of water that will be discharged as a result of this improvement, and whether they have assured themselves that this improvement will give such a discharge as to obviate the present insufficient supply of water, which is the cause for the present delay in transplantation?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As I have said in the answer, the Government await further experience of this alteration before deciding whether any further improvement is required."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Is it not possible to calculate what the water level and the resulting discharge are likely to be in such a case?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"That is a technical question, Sir, which the hon. Member is better qualified to answer than I."

Creation of a Separate Irrigation Advisory Board for Godavari Central Delta.

* 350 *Q.*—Mr. A. HARISCHANDRUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether in the annual conferences with ryots, held by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Central Delta, at four centres in Razole and Amalapur taluks of the East Godavari district during October 1930, the ryots of the two taluks requested unanimously for the creation of a separate irrigation advisory board for that delta, and that the Executive Engineer welcomed the proposal as essential and desirable; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to consider their request?

A.—(*a*) A representation to this effect has been received from the East Godavari District Association.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Construction of a syphon over the Moratu channel.

* 351 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the construction of a syphon was sanctioned by the Collector over the Moratu channel in Vylamore village, Chidambaram taluk, in 1929;

(*b*) whether any reference was made by the Board of Revenue for an objection statement being taken from the ryots likely to be affected by the said construction;

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(c) whether the Divisional Officer of Chidambaram has already submitted any such statement to the Collector; and

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to ascertain the reason for the delay, if any, in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b), (c) & (d) The Collector has reported that the parties likely to be affected by the proposed syphon have no objection to it. The proposal has been approved by the Government.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know when the proposal was approved by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Quite recently."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what is the scope of the new scheme approved by the Government?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know how many villages will be benefited by this proposed scheme?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Notice, Sir."

Expenditure on minor irrigation in Chittoor district.

* 352 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the allotment for minor irrigation work in Chittoor district for each of the years 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929;

(b) how much was spent during each of these years; and

(c) what are the reasons for the unspent balance, if any?

A.—(a) & (b) The following statement shows the allotment for, and the expenditure on, minor irrigation works in the Chittoor district for the official years 1926–27 to 1929–30:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.
1926–27	44,000	43,999
1927–28	40,000	38,161
1928–29	49,027	48,726
1929–30	60,120	60,012

(c) There are no special reasons.

Repairs to the sluice of the Pidarithangal ayacut.

* 353 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the ayacut under Pidarithangal in Velambut village of Gudiyattam taluk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sluice of the Thangal has been out of repair and that on a petition presented by the ayacutdars for its repair, the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, ordered them to pay up to Government three-fourths of the probable charges; and

(c) why there was a call for contribution from the ayacutdars?

A.—(a) 9·02 acres.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Alleged opening of a canal bund by the Sub-Collector of Tiruppattur.

* 354 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Collector, Tiruppattur, accompanied by a few Muhammadans went to Anandipattu village and cut open the bunds of a channel passing through the village;

(b) under whose authority he did so;

(c) whether he held any enquiry prior to taking such action and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the Council table the papers connected with it; and

(d) whether some of the ryots affected thereby have submitted a petition to the Collector of North Arcot about this high-handed act of the Sub-Collector and, if so, what action has been taken on the petition and on the conduct of the Sub-Collector?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have not the information. They have called for a report.

Revenue Establishments

Promotions in the Revenue Department of the South Arcot district.

* 355 Q.—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any complaints that promotions in the Revenue department of the South Arcot district to the posts of Head Accountants, Magistrates and Tahsildars are made without reference to efficiency and the fair representation of the non-Brahmans in the services?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI:—"May I know whether the hon. Member for Revenue will be pleased to cause an enquiry to be made in this matter?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I don't think there is any need, because at the head of every district, there is the Collector, and the Board of Revenue has authority to control the work of Collectors and the members of the Board inspect their work from time to time."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government have satisfied themselves that all communities receive fullest consideration in the matter of promotion in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"We made no inquiry at all."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"Is it a fact that preference is being given to one particular community to the detriment of others?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I have no information."

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Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"May I know whether the Government will see that effective representation is given to all the communities in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"I do not think the Government need take any action in this. The matter can be better dealt with by the Collector and the Board of Revenue."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"Is it not a fact that the minority communities are not properly represented in the Revenue department in the South Arcot district?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell :—"Notice, Sir."

Military

Admission to the Fort premises.

*356 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware of the fact that in December last, for examination of Fort passes, the Military at the east side part of the Fort stopped the cars of all persons having business in the Secretariat including those of Ministers and also pedestrians and refused admission to those who could not produce passes; and

(*b*) what arrangements Government have made to allow people who have business in the Secretariat, e.g., either with Ministers or Members of Council to enter the Fort without difficulty?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Arrangements have been made with the Station Staff Officer to allow all those who have business in the Secretariat or Legislative Council unrestricted entry by the South Sea gate whether they possess garrison passes or not.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I take it, Sir, that henceforth Fort passes will not be asked for from those who have business in the Secretariat and the Legislative Council?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—"Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—"In view of the fact that people have business not only in the Secretariat and in the Legislative Council but also sometimes in the Accountant-General's office, may I take it that they will not be obstructed from proceeding there?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes :—"I think so."

Medical

Conversion of the dispensary at Tiruppattur into a hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon.

*357 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he received a memorial from the Municipal Council of Tiruppattur for converting the present hospital or dispensary there into a hospital in charge of an Assistant Surgeon; and

(*b*) whether he has examined the question and with what result?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Council's request is under consideration.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"May I know whether the consideration so far has been sympathetic and favourable ?" (Laughter).

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"We received the memorial about the middle of December last and that has been forwarded to the Surgeon-General and we are awaiting his report."

Public Health

Supply of drinking water to Salem town from the Mettur Project.

* 358 Q.—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether steps have been taken to supply drinking water to Salem town from the Mettur Project; and if so, when the supply is expected;

(*b*) whether the Government have favourably considered the question of charging Salem only one-third of the cost of this work; and

(*c*) whether any deputation waited upon the former Governor about the charges for this work ?

A.—(*a*) A scheme for the supply of water to Salem town from the Mettur dam is now under investigation.

(*b*) The financing of the scheme will be considered on receipt from the Sanitary Engineer of the report on the investigation. The report is expected to be ready by the end of February 1931.

(*c*) Yes.

Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPA Bahadur :—"May I know what will be the cost of the scheme ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"It will be 19 lakhs if the scheme is to be confined to Salem town alone; but if it is to serve the neighbouring villages also it will be $22\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"Is it to be a Government scheme or a private scheme ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Notice."

Veterinary

Rinderpest in Malabar and South Kanara.

* 359 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in Malabar and South Kanara;

(*b*) the number of deaths due to rinderpest in the two districts in the last official year and till 31st December 1930;

(*c*) the number of rinderpest cases attended to by the Veterinary department;

(*d*) the number of serum simultaneous inoculations done by the Veterinary department;

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(*e*) whether the Government propose to increase the number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons ; and

(*f*) whether the Government have any proposals under consideration to increase the number of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the West Coast ?

	Malabar.	South Kanara.
A.—(*a*) Number of Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	5	3
Number of Probationary Assistant Surgeons engaged in touring work.	...	1
Number of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in charge of Veterinary Dispensaries with touring work ...	...	2
(*b*) Number of deaths due to rinderpest in the last official year...	5,080	1,288
Number of deaths due to rinderpest from 1st April 1930 to 31st December 1930	3,608	1,685
(*c*) Number of rinderpest outbreaks attended to during the last official year in the two districts	372	
Number of rinderpest outbreaks attended to during 1930 up to 1st December 1930 in the two districts.	284[a]	
(*d*) Number of serum simultaneous inoculations done during the last official year in the two districts ...	15,420	
Number of serum simultaneous inoculations done from 1st April 1930 to 31st December 1930 in the two districts	8,429	

(*e*) & (*f*) No such proposals are under consideration of the Government. The Touring Staff and Veterinary institutions are increased every year according to the availability of funds and staff and the needs of the various districts in this Presidency.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" As the result of the representations made to the hon. Minister during his recent visit to Mangalore about the increasing mortality from rinderpest, may I know what further steps the Government have taken to combat this epidemic ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" The Government are taking all necessary steps."

Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Is there any proposal to increase the allowance for the Veterinary officers to enable them to do their work efficiently ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" No, Sir."

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[a] This is for eleven months ending November 1930 and so includes three months figures (372) given for the official year 1929–30. Separate figures for the period 1st April to 1st December are not available.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Have Government got any definite method to combat the enormous cattle mortality ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" We have the serum-simultaneous method and we are awaiting the stock ; and as soon as we get it, we will start inoculation. "

Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" May I know whether Government propose to increase the present staff of Veterinary officers as the existing one has been found inadequate to cope with the situation ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" I don't think a mere increase in the number of the staff will combat the evil."

Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" May I ask the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to get serum in the Presidency itself ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" At present experiments are being made to manufacture serum."

Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" May I take it that these experiments will go on for a number of years ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" It is hoped they will be over within two or three months."

Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" May I know whether the stock got from Muktesar is sufficient to meet the demand ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" No, Sir."

Dr. P. Subbarayan : —" Are there proposals to produce serum in this province ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" I have already answered that query."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know what will be the cost of producing the serum in this province ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" It can be ascertained only when it is manufactured here."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" It was said, Sir, it is being experimented now." (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan .—" Yes, experiments are being carried on so as to locate the place of manufacture either in the plains or the hills."

Education

Retention of Miss Lowe as Deputy Directress of Public Instruction.

*360 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the period for which Miss Lowe has been holding the appointment of the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction ;

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(b) the period for which such officers are expected to hold such appointments; and

(c) the reason or reasons on account of which she has been allowed to hold this appointment for such a long period?

A.—(a) Miss Lowe has been holding the post from 17th August 1926. During this period she was on leave for about eleven months.

(b) No period has been fixed.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Is the hon. Minister aware that there is a general dissatisfaction in the Service with regard to the retention of this officer in this particular post for so long a time?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am not aware."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Then, may I know whether he will make an enquiry independent of the department and take necessary steps to see that there is no such dissatisfaction?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I don't know how to make an inquiry independent of the department; if the hon. Member will suggest any other method, I shall try to do so."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—" With reference to the answer to clause (b), is there any convention regarding this matter?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" As far as I am aware, there is neither a rule nor a convention."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Government propose to have the convention of three years in the Education Department in the city of Madras?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" The matter was considered and dropped."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Is it due to the fact that because Miss Lowe is very efficient she is retained in her present post so long?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Hear, hear."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know why Government dropped the question of giving effect to this convention of three years?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am not responsible for that decision; but I think the decision is right."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether the Government will reconsider that decision and bring it on a line with the other departments in the interests of efficiency of service?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I can't say now whether I can reconsider that decision; but I shall look into the papers."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that this officer has a particular affection for the West Coast people?" (Laughter)

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I am not aware." (Laughter)

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Grants to Mangalore Municipal Council for acquiring sites for schools.

*361 Q.—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Government had promised the Municipal Council, Mangalore, a subsidy not exceeding one-half of the actual cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,515 towards the cost of the acquisition of land for the extension of the municipal elementary school at Bolar;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to pay the promised subsidy after the acquisition of the said land on the ground that the cost of the acquisition has exceeded the original estimate;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to pay at least the amount promised; if not, why not;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a similar subsidy was promised towards the acquisition of a site for the market ward school; and

(*e*) whether the said subsidy has been paid after the acquisition of the site; and, if not, for what reasons?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The payment of subsidy was refused because (1) it was reported that the building on the site had been altered after the promise of a subsidy, was quite unsuitable for school purposes and should be demolished and (2) the previous sanction of Government to the revised estimate had not been obtained. The Government do not propose to reconsider the orders already passed.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) A subsidy not exceeding Rs. 10,500 was promised in 1926, towards the purchase of buildings for four schools of which the Market Ward School was one.

In 1929 the council proposed to construct buildings for *two* of the schools at a cost far in excess of the original estimate for the *four* schools and to defer the construction of buildings for the other two schools for want of funds, the Market Ward School being one of these. The council was asked to prepare plans and estimates for the two schools on a more economical basis and to submit them for the consideration of Government. In 1930 the council requested the payment of a subsidy for a site purchased for the Market Ward School against its previous decision to postpone the scheme for the construction of a building for the school. It did not also submit revised plans and estimates for buildings for the two other schools referred to. Payment of a subsidy was refused as the Government considered that the council should have confined its attention to immediate requirements instead of purchasing a site which would not be required in the near future.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"May I know why the Government are not willing to pay at least the promised subsidy though not the excess sum involved?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"The reason is not really the amount involved but the unsuitability of the building for purposes of a school."

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the objection is for giving the promised subsidy at least ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" As a matter of fact the subsidy was intended for the acquisition of a site for school, and so I do not think the Government would be justified in giving a subsidy for the site when the building put up was unsuitable and had to be demolished and a new one has been erected without the sanction of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Then may I know whether Government will pay any subsidy towards the cost of the site only ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" When that proposal comes forward, it will be considered."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" Is it correct to say that an unsuitable building was put up by the Municipal Council ? I believe the unsuitable building was there already. May I know if that is correct ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Possibly it may be. But the point is that it was unsuitable for locating a school and it was demolished and a new building was erected."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" In view of the fact that the original building was not put up by the Municipal Council, and because it was unsuitable for a school another building had to be put up by the Municipal Council, will the hon. Minister revise his order ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" I shall look into the matter. I cannot promise that I shall revise."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Is it not a fact that that building was recommended by the District Educational authorities for a school ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" If it had been recommended by the Educational authorities will Government give the full subsidy ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" That is purely a hypothetical question."

Mr. M. S. SRESHTA :—" In view of the fact that the excess amount is only about Rs. 350, will the Government pay the subsidy ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" There is no question of excess amount. It is a question of the original subsidy itself."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the answer to clause (e), it is said that the Council was asked to prepare the plans and estimates on a more economical basis. May I know what are the items that were considered to be extravagant by Government ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

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Fisheries

Pearl fishing off the coast of Tuticorin.

*362 Q.—Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken in solving the question of the erratic appearance of the pearl oyster in the pearl fishing grounds off Tuticorin; and

(b) whether the latest appliances and apparatus for examining the sea bottom at great depths are being used for solving the problem referred to?

A.—(a) The mysterious appearance of the spat in phenomenal abundance in 1922 when the pearl banks in Ceylon and India were practically barren combined with the equally strange fact that from 1922—1928 when several banks in Ceylon and India contained breeding adult oysters there was practically no spat fall noticeable on the Indian banks led to a search for mother beds of oysters which very probably lie beyond the 11 fathom line, up to which alone the local naked diver is able to fish. The trawler was deputed for this work and did some survey beyond the 11 fathom line of Tuticorin and Manapad as well as to the south-west of Travancore and Cape Comorin for about six weeks in 1928 and a small patch of young oysters was met with in the latter locality in depths of 18 fathoms. Meanwhile the Fisheries Committee pointed out that the most important work of the trawler is the survey of the deep sea fisheries and that she should be engaged in this work primarily till the whole extent of the Coast has been surveyed and mapped. Thereupon the whole question of the policy and programme of work for the trawler was discussed and it has been decided to continue her work up to 1932 exclusively on deep sea research in order that Government may decide whether the survey should be continued or not. Further work on pearl banks has therefore been stopped for the present.

Experimental work on pearl oysters was started at Krusadai Island in 1928 but the oysters secured and kept under observation were lost in a storm and have not yet been replaced owing to the absence of live oysters on the banks so far inspected and also the suspension of the dredging operations by the trawler in search of mother beds of oysters in deeper waters.

(b) The usual types of oyster dredgers as well as some specially designed for the purpose have been tried and resulted in the discovery of the patches of young oysters in 18 fathoms mentioned above. But the bottom is rocky in most places and several dredgers have been lost. For rocky ground some type of grab will have to be tried when the research is started again.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I call the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that last October a large number of cases treated with special apparatus proved successful?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Notice, Sir."

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Vacancies in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

*363 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vacancies in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, have been filled up;

(b) how long the institute was without the Headmaster and the First Assistant;

(c) whether the first assistant's post still remains vacant; and

(d) what arrangements have been made to carry on the work?

A.—(a) Not all.

(b) The Headmaster was absent from 7th October 1930 to 1st December 1930; the First Assistant from 4th August 1930 to 22nd August 1930. The latter has again been absent from 9th September 1930.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work of the absent members of the staff has been distributed among the other members of the staff.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—"May I know whether in the absence of the head-master and the first assistant, the other members of the staff were able to carry on the work of the institute?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—"I think so."

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—"May I know why the vacancies were not filled up?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—"Because it was not possible."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—"May I know what is the meaning of the word 'absent'? Does it mean 'without leave' or 'sent away' or 'suspended from work'?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—"It means absence on leave."

Fish-curing yards in charge of peons.

*364 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many fish-curing yards in charge of peons; and

(b) what the number of yards is which are now in charge of peons?

A.—(a) & (b) Out of 113 fish-curing yards, 45 are in charge of peons.

[For further list of starred questions, please see page 744 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Criminal Justice

Convictions for manufacturing contraband salt.

365 Q.—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware of the decision of Sessions Judge, Nellore, declaring that it is illegal for the police to proceed in cases of manufacturing of contraband salt and that it is the Salt department alone that can move in such cases;

(b) how many convictions there were in the Presidency for the offence of manufacturing contraband salt since March last;

(c) whether in all the cases, the Salt department put the law in motion;

(d) whether the Government have preferred any appeal against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Nellore; and

(e) whether the Government have reviewed or propose to review the cases of convictions for the manufacture of contraband salt where it was only the Police and not Salt officers that put up charge-sheets?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The total number of convictions under the Salt Act in this Presidency for the six months ending with June 1930 was 553. The Government have no information as to how many of these convictions were for the particular offence of manufacturing contraband salt, or as to the number of convictions of any kind under the Act from July 1930.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Yes.

(e) It would be premature to answer the question while the decision of the Sessions Judge of Nellore and a contrary decision on a similar issue are before the High Court of Judicature.

General

Rewards to public servants for services in connexion with the civil disobedience movement.

366 Q.—Mr. G. Simhachalam: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state in detail—

(a) the amount spent in rewarding public servants in connexion with the civil disobedience movement; and

(b) how many of the persons thus rewarded were persons against whom complaints have been made by the public for excesses committed by them in the discharge of their duties?

A.—(a) The total amount sanctioned is approximately Rs. 69,000.

(b) None, so far as Government are aware.

Legislative

Enfranchisement of holders of boat licence.

367 Q.—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made to Government that holders of boat licence should be enfranchised; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in order to examine the question?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Motor Vehicles Act

Engagement of brokers for selling bus tickets.

368 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the owners of buses running for hire in Salem and Coimbatore districts engage brokers for selling tickets in certain centres; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make rules to prevent this?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government have issued instructions in the matter and are issuing an amendment to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules with a view to removing the evils now associated with the practice in certain districts.

Police

Lathi charge on a procession in Madagole.

369 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a lathi charge on a procession in Madagole in Vizagapatam district on 6th January 1931;

(b) how many persons were injured and how many were under treatment;

(c) whether Mr. Somana Chettiyar, Vice-President, Madagole Union Board, was so badly beaten as to become unconscious; and

(d) whether any, and if so, what action was taken against the police who took part in the beating?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have no detailed information but have called for a report.

(d) None.

Arrest of Mr. S. Satyamurti.

370 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that at the time of the arrest of Mr. Satyamurti and others there was no crowd at all?

A.—The Government have no information.

Action taken on the suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act.

371 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken by the Government in order to put into operation the Suppression of Brothels and Immoral Traffic Act recently enacted?

A.—There are practical difficulties in the way of bringing into force "The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930." It presupposes the establishment of Juvenile Courts to deal with the girls removed from brothels and of rescue homes for their detention. (Section 6.) So far a Juvenile court has been

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established only in Madras City and the question of establishing similar courts in the mufassal can be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the Madras Court. There are at present no suitable rescue homes to which girls removed from brothels can be sent and the establishment of such institutions depends upon public enterprise. The Act is intended to apply to the Presidency as a whole and contains no provision enabling the local Government to apply it to particular areas only.

Revision of the scales of pay of subordinate Police officers.

372 Q.—The KUMARARAJA OF VENKATAGIRI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the present scales of pay of the subordinate Police officers in this Presidency were fixed;

(*b*) whether since then there have been any representations made by them to the Government, requesting that their scales of pay should be revised;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to appoint a committee to go into the question of revision of scales of pay and travelling allowance rules relating to those officers; and

(*d*) if so, when?

A.—(*a*) The existing scales of pay were sanctioned on the following dates:—

	City.	Mufassal.
Inspectors	10th August 1921 ..	10th August 1921.
Sub-Inspectors ..	3rd August 1926 ..	11th December 1924.
Sergeants	1st April 1929	15th April 1929.
Head constables and constables.	11th March 1922 ..	28th March 1921.

NOTE.—The pay of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appointed in the City Police on or after 1st April 1929 was fixed on that date at mufassal rates with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each per mensem respectively.

(*b*) Memorials were received from the constabulary of certain districts for increase of pay.

(*c*) & (*d*) No.

Criminal Justice

Convictions under section 17 (1), *Criminal Law Amendment Act.*

373 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many persons have been convicted up to date solely under section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act;

(*b*) when the Criminal Law Amendment Act was applied to the Kistna district;

(*c*) when Mr. M. Venkata Krishna Rao Pantulu, the Editor of *Krishna Patrika*, was convicted and under what provision of law;

(*d*) whether Mr. Krishna Rao had any connexion with the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee after it was declared unlawful; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to examine the cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act in this Presidency and remit the sentences in all deserving cases?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Certain associations operating in the Kistna district were declared unlawful on 21st June 1930.

(*c*) The person intended to be referred to is apparently Mutnuri Krishna Rao who was the Editor of *Krishna Patrika* who was convicted under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act on 24th June 1930.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (*c*) of Legislative Council question No. 186-A.

Electricity

Electrification of Salem and Erode.

374 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) at what stage the electrification schemes of Salem and Erode municipalities are ;

(*b*) when these towns will actually receive the supply of electricity ;

(*c*) what the cost will be per unit ;

(*d*) whether there is any proposal to supply electricity to any wayside towns excepting these two municipalities ; and

(*e*) if so, what are those towns ?

A.—(*a*) A licence for the distribution of electric energy in these towns has been granted to Messrs. Octavius Steel & Co.

(*b*) Probably towards the end of 1931.

(*c*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 11 published on pages 34—40 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I, dated 6th January 1931.

(*d*) & (*e*) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of Government.

Jails

Alleged special treatment to political prisoners at Vellore.

375 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the political prisoners in Vellore Jail after release are taken direct to Katpadi under police escort and sent by the next train ;

(*b*) whether the same treatment is given to the ordinary prisoners also ; and

(*c*) if the answer to (*b*) be in the negative, why such a special treatment is given to political prisoners alone ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

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Health of political prisoners.

376 Q.—Mr. C. SATYANARAYANA CHOUDARI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that iron vessels are used for cooking food and curries in the jails ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the use of these iron vessels is proving injurious to the health of prisoners and whether they would consult expert opinion on this subject ;

(c) what is the total number of political prisoners in the Presidency from April last ;

(d) how many of them have lost weight in jails ;

(e) whether it is a fact that some have lost weight by 25 lb. and more, and some by even 40 lb ;

(f) what is the reason for the said reduction ;

(g) what special arrangements are made for the treatment of such cases ;

(h) whether the Government have considered the advisability of releasing all such prisoners ;

(i) how many political prisoners in the whole Presidency are attacked with tuberculosis and how many are suspected of it ; and

(j) whether the Government have consulted medical opinion on the question of immediately releasing all such persons ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to rule 351 of the Madras Jail Manual.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 191-B. Information for the period subsequent to October 1930 is not available.

(d) to (f) The Government have no information.

(g) The hon. Member is referred to the rules regarding the medical administration of jails contained in Chapter XXXVIII of the Madras Jail Manual.

(h) No.

(i) The Government have no information.

(j) No.

Release of Mr. P. Venkatanarayana of Dendulur.

377 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Pydipati Venkatanarayana of Dendulur, West Godavari district, a political prisoner, was recently transferred from Cannanore to Cuddalore ;

(b) whether any request was made by his relatives that he was a consumptive patient and that he should be transferred to a place with a dry climate ;

(c) whether the Government have any objection to transfer him to the Vellore Jail ;

(d) whether the Government is aware that he is now suffering also from consumption and is losing weight ;

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(*e*) whether any representation was made by his brother to the hon. the Law Member regarding the state of his health; and

(*f*) if so, whether the Government will consider the desirability of releasing him unconditionally?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The question will be considered.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Does not arise.

Economic condition

Alleged difficulty among ryots in Northern Circars in paying kist.

378 *Q.*—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is true that ryots in Northern Circars are finding it too difficult to find money to pay the kist due for land-tax and water-tax; and

(*b*) what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to relieve the situation?

A.—(*a*) The Government realize that the ryot is obtaining a lower price this year for his crops than in the last few years but this condition of affairs is not peculiar to the Northern Circars.

(*b*) The Government have decided to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to examine the effects of the general economic depression at present prevailing, and to report whether any measures should be adopted by Government to mitigate them by arranging for the co-operative marketing of certain products or otherwise.

Economic depression in the Presidency.

379 *Q.*—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is heavy economic depression in the country;

(*b*) the present average price of paddy per candy;

(*c*) the price of paddy per candy in the previous three years;

(*d*) whether the Government have ascertained the reasons for this fall in prices of paddy;

(*e*) what steps the Government have taken to secure better prices for paddy and what steps they propose to take to relieve the situation;

(*f*) whether there is similar fall in price of groundnuts;

(*g*) whether the Government have ascertained the causes for the said fall; and

(*h*) what steps they propose to take to find a better market for groundnuts and to secure better prices for the same?

A.—(*a*) It is a fact that trade and agriculture in general have been adversely affected by the recent fall of prices.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*f*) A statement [a] is annexed.

(*d*) & (*g*) The Government have made no special enquiries as to the reasons of the fall in prices.

(*e*) & (*h*) Prices are regulated by supply and demand. The attention of the hon. Member however is invited to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 378.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on page 772 infra.

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Irrigation

Irrigation of lands included in the 'suspense list' in Kistna ayacut.

380 Q.—Rai Sahib C. KOLANDA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the 6-feet shutters over the Kistna anicut were constructed to include in the ayacut of Kistna Eastern Delta a large extent of irrigable dry land;

(*b*) whether construction of the shutters was completed about five years ago;

(*c*) whether any dry land has been included in the ayacut since the completion of the construction; if not, why not;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that many lands for inclusion have been placed in what is called the 'suspense list', and if any extent of these lands is irrigated, the ryot is penalised therefor;

(*e*) how long this state of suspense is to continue; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to take necessary steps to accord permission for the irrigation of the lands already included in the 'suspense list'?

A.—(*a*) The object of the shutters was to improve the supply to the existing ayacut and to see if irrigation of a larger area would be possible.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. Lands on which the inclusion fee had been paid and of which the level had been lowered have been included in the registered wet ayacut.

(*d*) Three thousand acres of lands which were not selected for inclusion by the special staff engaged in the localization of the ayacut in 1917—20, have been placed in the suspense list. Such of these as lie at the fringe of the ayacut and were brought under wet cultivation subsequent to the localization of the wet ayacut are charged one extra water-rate as penalty; the rest are charged only single water-rate.

(*e*) & (*f*) Proposals on the subject have recently been received from the Board of Revenue and are under the consideration of Government.

Supply of water to Badvel tank.

381 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the proposed project to supply water to the Badvel tank in Cuddapah district by means of a channel from the Sagileru river is?

A.—The project was abandoned as there was no prospect of its being successful.

Supply of water for lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks.

382 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have investigated or propose to take steps to investigate the engineering possibilities of supplying water for irrigating lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks of Cuddapah district?

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A.—A. The following schemes were investigated and abandoned :—

(1) Lower Sagileru project (Badvel taluk).
(2) Itagundlapad scheme (,,).
(3) Tambalagundi tank restoration scheme (Siddhout taluk).
(4) Construction of new tanks across the Vanneswaram vanka (Siddhout taluk).
(5) Extension of the Velgode channel for the irrigation of lands in Badvel and Siddhout taluks, one of the schemes connected with the proposed Tungabhadra-Kistna project.

B The following schemes are under investigation :—

(1) Improvements to the Badvel tank (Badvel taluk).
(2) Excavation of a channel from the Pennar to supply water for irrigation in Vogur, Vakavada, etc., villages (Siddhout taluk).

Repairs to the Kottapalle and Peddasettipalle channels.

383 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state in what stage the proposal to repair the Kottapalle and Peddasettipalle channels near Proddatur, Cuddapah district, is?

A.—The Government have no information in regard to the Kottapalle channel but have called for a report. The proposal to repair the Peddasettipalle channel is under the consideration of Government.

Levy of penalties in Tenali and other taluks for unauthorized use of water for irrigation.

384 *Q.*—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Revenue authorities have levied penalties on the ryots of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla taluks in the Guntur district at the rate of six times and in some cases 12 times the ordinary revenue for unauthorized use of water for raising paddy crop ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the lands where such unauthorized cultivation was made are lands surrounded on all sides by wet lands and unfit for dry crops ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that on account of the raising of shutters at Bezwada and by the removal of Pidaparru lock in Guntur district a large quantity of surplus water has become available for Tenali and Repalle taluks ; and, if so, whether the Government have included in the permanent ayacut any more lands since then ; and

(*d*) whether the Government have issued instructions to District Collectors to suspend collection of the penalties referred to in clause (*a*) or taken any other action in regard to them?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information. They presume however that the irregular irrigation of lands not included in the ayacut of the Kistna Western Delta is being penalized under the rules in section H of Appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 (2). Rule V of these rules provides for levy in such cases of enhanced water-cess on a progressive scale.

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(c) The Government have no information about the Pidaparru lock. The raising of the shutters at Bezwada has made a larger supply of water available for irrigation. An extent of 18,322 acres has been selected for inclusion in the ayacut of the Kistna Western delta. Lists of lands were published in the District Gazette in April 1929, February 1930 and July 1930. Further selections are being made.

(d) No.

Publication of the list of lands included in the Kistna Eastern delta.

385 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) why the publication of the list of lands included in the Kistna Eastern delta is delayed; and

(b) if the publication of complete list is not possible in the near future, at least in parts, as they get ready?

A.—(a) A list of lands selected for inclusion in the ayacut subject to the payment of an inclusion fee and the lowering of their level within a fixed period was published in the *Kistna District Gazette* in May 1921.

(b) The question of including in the ayacut lands additional to those which have already been included in pursuance of the above notification is under examination, and it will be some time before orders are passed.

Refusal of water-supply for irrigation to non-co-operators.

386 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department passed orders refusing to supply water to non-co-operators to their lands in the West Godavari district;

(b) if so, to what class of lands the rule applies; and

(c) on what authority the said prohibition is based?

A.—(a) (b) & (c) The Government have passed no such orders.

Land Revenue

Acquisition of lands for building houses in So-Nambinanthal village.

387 Q.—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villagers of So-Nambinanthal, Tiruvannamalai taluk, North Arcot, memorialized to the authorities for the acquisition of lands for building houses, and if so, what action was taken thereon; and

(b) why the lands have not yet been acquired for them?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information. No memorial addressed to Government can be traced.

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Remission of land revenue in the Presidency.

388 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the prospects of the collection of land revenue in the Presidency are, in view of the considerable fall in the prices of all the commodities and the floods in the south;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to render any assistance to the ryots and landowners in the Presidency by remissions or other means, in the payment of land taxes; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to collect the land taxes in one instalment only instead of in three instalments as before?

A.—(*a*) The Government are not in a position to make any statement on the subject at present.

(*b*) No such measure is contemplated. The hon. Member's attention however is invited to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 378.

(*c*) There is no such proposal before the Government.

Construction of the Collector's office buildings at Ellore.

389 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the construction of the Collector's office buildings at Ellore is likely to be completed;

(*b*) why the construction of the Collector's quarters has not yet begun; and

(*c*) whether the Government are aware of the considerable inconvenience felt by the public by the location of the office and the residence of the Collector at Masulipatam?

A.—(*a*) In 1931–32.

(*b*) It was undesirable that the Collector's residence should be built before the office was likely to be ready. The construction of the residence is to begin this month.

(*c*) The Government are aware that the existing arrangement is inconvenient.

Village Establishments

Action taken on the resolutions by the Village Officers' Conference.

390 *Q.*—Mr. G. SIMHACHALAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the resolutions of the Guntur District Village Officers' Conference held at Narasaraopet on 28th November 1929 submitted by M.R.Ry. Sahitya Visharada Kona Venkataraya Sarma, Secretary of the Association, regarding the grievances of village officers;

(*b*) whether the Government are considering the question of allowing village karnams like village munsifs to stand for elections to panchayats and local boards and other elective bodies;

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(c) whether the Government have considered the question of not compelling karnams who have once passed the Survey test to go again for survey training; and

(d) whether the Government have issued any circulars to Land Records Revenue officers in the matter?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Under section 48 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, village officers (including karnams) are not debarred as such from election as Councillors Under section 54 (2) of the Local Boards Act, village headmen are not debarred as such from election to local boards (including panchayats) but not karnams. The Government are not contemplating any change in the law.

(c) & (d) The matter is governed by the Board's Standing Orders. A karnam who has once passed the survey test is sent again for survey training only when it is found that, in spite of his having once passed the survey test, he is incompetent as a surveyor.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils

Elections under the revised Local Boards Act.

391 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the District Panchayat officers referred to in section 68 of the new Local Boards Act are going to be appointed by the local boards;

(b) whether the Government have framed any rules fixing the pay, conditions of service and qualification of the District Panchayat officers;

(c) whether the rules framed in that connexion, if any, will be laid on the table of the House;

(d) whether the Government have taken all the steps necessary to enable the elections under the new Local Boards Act to take place as notified in the Act in August 1931;

(e) whether the business of the preparation of the electoral rolls relating to the Municipalities and Local Boards Acts has been started, and if not, what is the reason for the delay;

(f) whether the Government will be pleased to expedite the preparation of the electoral rolls with a view to enable the municipalities and the local boards to have the elections held at the proper time; and

(g) whether the circles and wards referred to in sections 47, 48 and 49 of the Local Boards Act and 43 of the District Municipalities Act have been formed, and if not, when they are likely to be formed?

A.—(a) to (c) The matter is under consideration.

(d), (e), (f) & (g) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 240.

Construction of a bridge across the Cauvery between Velur and Mohanur.

392 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal some time ago to build a bridge across the river Cauvery to connect Trichinopoly and Salem districts at a point between Velur and Mohanur in the Salem district; and

(b) if so, at what stage it is and why it has not been carried further?

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A.—The proposal was considered and has not been lost sight of but it cannot be proceeded with in the present condition of finances until existing commitments are cleared.

Agriculture

Prohibition of the export of oil-cake, etc.

393 *Q*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps have already been taken or are proposed to be taken in order to prohibit the export of such articles as oil-cake (Poonac) which are used as food for cattle or as manure or as both?

A.—None.

Education

Admission to the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane.

394 *Q.*—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received each year for the last five years from widows for residence in the Ice House Hostel, Triplicane, Madras, and how many of them applied also for Government scholarships;

(*b*) how many of them were admitted into the hostel and how many granted scholarships; and

(*c*) what steps the Government propose to take in order to increase the number of scholarships and the residential accommodation for widows?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) —Information is not available.
(*c*) None.

Alleged withholding of grants to the Hindu Middle School, Kaikaram.

395 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the general teaching grant relating to the Hindu Middle School, Kaikaram, West Godavari district, for the year 1927-28 has been withheld and if so, for what reasons?

A.—The grant for 1927–28 was withheld for the reason that the managing committee of the school was not then a registered body and the working of the school was reported to be unsatisfactory.

Excise

Closure of toddy and arrack shops in Pundipallam and Bulusutippa villages.

396 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether petitions were submitted to Government for the closing down of toddy and arrack shops in the villages of Pundipallam and Bulusutippa in the East Godavari district;

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(b) whether the villagers themselves have expressed their willingness for the closing down of the shops; and

(c) what is the reason for the delay in closing the toddy and arrack shops in the villages of Pundipallam and Bulusutippa in the East Godavari district, as prayed for by the residents of the villages?

A.—(a) *to* (c) No such petitions or representations are traceable.

Industries

Manufacture of chemical manures.

397 Q.—Mr. K. Koti Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to investigate the possibility of manufacturing chemical manures such as super-phosphates and nitrates of lime; and

(b) if no steps have so far been taken, whether he proposes to take any steps?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government considered the question of starting a departmental factory for crushing phosphatic nodule deposits found in the Trichinopoly district for manurial purposes but dropped the proposal for the following reasons:—

(i) The commercial potentialities of the nodule were doubtful;

(ii) the effective value as manure of the phosphatic meal was decidedly limited;

(iii) as a source of super-phosphate, the nodules were definitely unsuited, as the deposits compared so unfavourably with imported phosphates in the matter of phosphoric acid content that it was cheaper per unit of phosphoric acid to import the higher grade phosphates; and

(iv) as, owing to the high content of carbonate and of impurities such as iron, the amount of sulphuric acid required for manufacturing super-phosphate out of the nodules would be excessive and the product tended to 'revert' or become insoluble.

As regards manufacturing nitrates of lime, there is at present no prospect of manufacturing nitrogen fixation products in this country at an economic rate and the Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

[For further list of unstarred questions, vide page 749 infra.].

STARRED QUESTIONS

Jails

Allowances and rent-free quarters to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on jail duty.

*398 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to the 1st September 1923, the jail allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem and the rent-free quarters were allowed to the sub-assistant surgeon on jail duty;

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(b) what were the reasons for their abolition ;

(c) whether the Indian Jails Committee recommended the restitution of the jail allowance in addition to a reward allowance and rent-free quarters to the sub-assistant surgeons to compensate for the loss of their private practice ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the period of jail service for the sub-assistant surgeons is three years whereas the period for Agency service is two years ;

(e) what are the reasons for such distinction ;

(f) whether the Government have received any memorial from sub-assistant surgeons on jail duty ; and if so, what action has been taken thereon;

(g) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the allowances and rent-free quarters and the reduction of the period of jail service from three to two years ;

(h) if so, the reasons for the delay in giving effect to the new proposals ; and

(i) when the proposals will be given effect to ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In view of the improvement effected in the pay of sub-assistant surgeons in 1921 and as service in a jail was made an ordinary incident in a sub-assistant surgeon's career, the Government directed the abolition of the duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters allowed to them.

(c) The Indian Jails Committee submitted its report before the scale of pay of sub-assistant surgeons was revised in 1921. The Committee recommended the grant of a special allowance and of reward allowance and the provision of rent-free quarters. The recommendations were not accepted by the Government.

(d) Yes.

(e) The usual period for which a sub-assistant surgeon is expected to remain in a district is five years. The period of Agency service was fixed as two years on account of the unhealthy nature of the Agency. A period of six years was considered necessary in the case of sub-assistant surgeons employed in jails in order to ensure that the officers are not changed just when they have become thoroughly conversant with the Jail rules and routine.

(f), (h) & (i) Yes. The question is under consideration. Orders will be issued shortly.

(g) The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the grant of duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters. The Surgeon-General is in favour of reducing the period of jail duty from three to two years, while the Inspector-General of Prisons is not for it.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar :—" Sir, the answer to clause (g) runs thus :—'The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General have recommended the grant of duty allowance and the concession of rent-free quarters.' May I know whether these two gentlemen are expert advisers of Government. And may I know whether in view of their unanimity Government are going to pass orders accordingly ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am afraid I cannot say what the Government Order will be. But I will say this: There is no question of expert advice in this matter. They are the heads of departments concerned and naturally the Government will attach weight to their recommendations; but the Government are not bound to accept their recommendations."

11-30 a.m. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed to live anywhere they like, or are they to live in the official quarters ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" They will have to live as near the jail as possible."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"So that, Sir, does it not follow that they will have to pay higher rents, now that their choice is restricted?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Possibly, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In that case, will not the hon. Member consider the necessity of compensating them ? "

The hon. the Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" As I have said before, the question is under the consideration of the Government."

Registration

Appointment of the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 399 Q.—B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the principle on which the vacancy in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration has been filled ;

(*b*) whether among the applicants to the said post there were Deputy Collectors, senior in grade to the Deputy Collector who has been appointed to the office, and, if so, how many of them were Muslims and on what grounds their claims were overlooked ;

(*c*) what is the special qualification of the gentleman who has been appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ;

(*d*) whether the Government are aware that no Mussalman has up till now been appointed to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ;

(*e*) whether the communal Government Order is applicable to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration ; and

(*f*) whether the claims of the Muslims have been considered by the Government in filling up the vacancy ?

A.—(*a*) The appointment has been filled up in accordance with the Statutory Rules issued with Notification No. 235, Public, dated the 11th May 1928, published on page 793 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd May 1928.

(*b*) Yes. No Muhammadan candidate applied for the post.

(*c*) Among the persons whose claims were considered for the post, the Government considered him to be the best.

(*d*) No Mussalman has been appointed permanently.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) Yes.

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state why the post of the Inspector-General of Registration has invariably been given to an outsider instead of from among the senior men already in the department ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" Of course, Sir, the claims of the men in the department have been considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether they have been condemned or found unfit to hold that post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" No, Sir ; as I said before, the claims of the officers within the department have also been considered by the Government in the matter of making the present appointment."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know, Sir, why no Muslim has been appointed to this post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" There is nothing to state that a Muhammadan should be appointed."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I enquire, Sir, whether there was any agitation from the Muslim community that their claims have been overlooked in this matter even as early as four or five years ago ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" No agitation, Sir ; I believe a memorandum was sent to the Government that the claims of the Muslim community should be considered in making this appointment."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I ask, Sir, why the memorandum was not considered ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" It was considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, whether the policy of bringing outsiders to fill this post is demoralizing to the establishment, and whether the Government have considered the necessity of passing a rule that at least in future no outsiders should be appointed and that the appointment will be restricted to persons within the department ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" Of course the claims of officers within the department have been considered and whenever such an appointment can be made within the department, it will be done."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any rule or convention that only persons from the Revenue Department should be appointed to the post ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" How, Sir, is a Deputy Collector qualified for Registration work ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" Administrative experience, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Administrative experience as a Magistrate, Revenue Officer or what, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan :—" General administrative experience, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" Then, Sir, why was not an officer from the Public Works Department or Judicial Department appointed ? "

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The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" As I have stated before, it is only a question of general administrative experience, and the Government in this case have fully gone into this question before making this appointment, and based their choice thereon."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I enquire whether any applications were invited for the post, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir, but one or two had sent in their applications "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether applications were invited by the Public Services Commission, before it was filled up ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" There was no necessity, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government wanted them to recommend a most efficient officer for this appointment ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, why, Sir."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" The Government had all the information they wanted."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly state whether the prevailing political situation in the province contributed to the making of this appointment, Sir ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—' I could not quite catch that question. Will the hon. Member mind repeating it, Sir ? "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly state whether the political situation in the City was to a large extent responsible for the appointment ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN : —" Certainly not, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it not, Sir, that a large number of appointments are directly due to the political situation in this country ? " (Continued laughter.)

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—" No, Sir."

Fisheries

Supervision of fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast.

* 400 Q.—Mr. A. B SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed any additional staff for the supervision of fishermen co-operative societies on the West Coast ;

(b) whether this staff is also required to supervise the schools conducted by the Fisheries department ; and

(c) whether the Inspectors of Fisheries continue to supervise the working of schools and co-operative societies ?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Provision of rooms for members of the bar at Ellore.

401 Q.—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) wheter there is any provision in the District Court building at Ellore for allotting rooms to be used as Vakils' chambers on payment of rent; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received representations about the inconvenience that is being felt by the vakils for want of suitable rooms for the use of the members of the bar?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

Madras Children Act

Establishment of juvenile courts.

402 Q.—Mr. K. KOTI REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps have so far been taken by the Government towards establishing juvenile or children's courts?

A.—The Government have provided for the establishment of a juvenile court in the City of Madras, under section 36 (1) of the Madras Children Act, 1920. The question of establishing juvenile courts in the mufassal will be considered after experience has been gained of the working of the Court in the City of Madras.

Irrigation

Investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation project.

403 Q.—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state at what stage the investigation of the Thoppiar Irrigation project in Omalur taluk, Salem district, is at present?

A.—The project was abandoned because the financial prospects of the scheme did not warrant further expenditure on its investigation.

Education

Introduction of vocational training in aided schools.

404 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce vocational training in all aided and grant schools also;

(*b*) whether the Government have received petitions requesting that teachers in carpentry, blacksmithy and brazier's work should be taken from the Viswa Brahman community only; and

(*c*) if so, what the Government propose to do with regard to those petitions?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Does not arise.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

GRANT XXV—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 100 *under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred.*'

" In moving this token demand, I have to remind hon. Members that this sum is for the appointment of a marketing officer for the Salem Weaving Co-operative Society. I have to refer hon. Members to the explanatory note wherein the need for this demand has been fully mentioned. As a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Salem weavers were hit very hard, for they lost their important market in the Northern Circars. There has been an intense propaganda against Salem cloth and the result was that a large number of weavers were thrown out of employment and conditions became very serious and the Collector and other leading men of the district started a co-operative society with a view to helping these weavers. The Committee was functioning well and the proposal is to give a helping hand to the society in the matter of finding sales for the manufactured goods and the appointment of a marketing officer is with a view to—

(1) go about the chief cloth-consuming centres of South India and study the condition of the cloth market,

(2) to ascertain the requirements and patterns of different localities,

(3) to put the Salem Weavers' Society in direct contact with the wholesale consumers, and

(4) to study the demand of the public and generally to assist the society in getting cheap yarn and to find a market for the sale of its goods.

In short, he will be the marketing officer for the society. The appointment is proposed to be made for a period of six months and the money can be found from the savings from the current year's budget. The expenditure constitutes a new service and hence this demand is moved and I hope the House will pass it."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise—

'*to move the reduction of the grant by Re.* 1'

to discuss the policy of the Government set forth by the hon. Minister, in his speech.

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"I find that the Government are extremely solicitous about one particular class of weavers. The Government come forward with proposals for encouraging the weavers of the Salem district while on the other hand they have forbidden co-operative societies from dealing with hand-spun cloth or yarn. I, for my part, would have been greatly pleased if such a sort of encouragement were also given in the matter of the hand-spun cloth and yarn. But, instead there still stands the ban and we have been asked to vote this sum for the purpose of encouraging the sale of cloth made out of foreign yarn. It seems to me to be a case of distinct discrimination. Why is the Government anxious to safeguard the interests of these weavers? Why have they a soft heart towards the weavers dealing with foreign yarn? They are obstructing the general sentiment of the country in favour of the development of hand-spinning and the production of hand-woven cloth. I could have understood it if the Government had been equally solicitous of the interests of the whole community of weavers, be they the weaver of foreign yarn or the weaver of hand-spun yarn. I do not know what the policy of the Government will be regarding the Government Orders I have mentioned. If it is that they are to be withdrawn, then well and good. But so long as there is no endeavour on the part of the Government to encourage hand-spinning and the production of hand-spun cloth, so long as no such policy of helping a very important home industry is pursued, there will be nothing to relieve the economic strain the country is under. It has been recognized by the Government that cottage industries are the corner stones to the economic stability of the country. Now, Sir, if no help in this direction is forthcoming, I consider it most objectionable to take a step in the wrong direction, and I hope the House will support the cut motion."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"Mr. President, Sir, in seconding this motion, I have just to say one or two words. It should be the policy of the Government, if really they desire to encourage a certain industry in this province, to make no distinction with regard to the particular class of weavers that they seek to help. There is no doubt that on the face of the motion, it seems that it is the Indian weaver that is sought to be helped. But, Sir, if we go deeper, we see what the real intention of the Government is, i.e., they want to find a larger market for the foreign cloth, instead of taking steps to introduce measures for improving the production of hand-spun yarn. They are now concerting measures to help a society which is dealing in foreign yarn. That ought not to be the policy of the Government—under whatever guise it may be. Instead of that, they ought not to make any distinction; they ought to help every weaver whether he uses foreign yarn or not. They know that it causes a good deal of trouble in making use of hand-spun yarn. The weavers themselves find no facilities afforded to them and they naturally resort to the foreign yarn so that they may get a living out of it. If such a step as this which, if followed on a wider scale, would amount to an anti-hand-spun cloth propaganda, were to be taken and if, instead of coming to the help of the hand-spun weaving, you go to the

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rescue of the foreign cloth dealer by finding ways and means to get sales for his production, it is not possible to have at least industrial independence which is the one object every body should have near his heart. I am of the opinion that it is the primary duty of the Government to protect the indigenous industries of the country and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion."

11-45 a.m. Mr. D. THOMAS :—"I beg to oppose the motion for reducing the grant. In doing so, I should not be taken to mean that I am in any way opposed to encouraging or affording facilities to carders and spinners. I do not see the force or the relevancy or the necessity of Government coming forward to help carding. I do not see how it is relevant to the subject before the House. In Salem there are nearly 80,000 weavers and owing to the present economic conditions and probably also owing to the spread of the khaddar movement in this Presidency, these weavers are now in difficulties. Sir, their trade and occupation are at a standstill and now I believe the Government is coming forward to help these 80,000 weavers to find a market for their produce. I think the objections that have been made in connexion with the Government not coming forward to the help of the khaddar manufacturers does not really mean that the Salem weavers who are employed in their own hereditary business of weaving silk and other lace cloths should not also be helped by Government. I believe the Government would in due course of time, when the finances permit, come forward to help all the weavers of this Province. I hope that the Government will find the finance and I do hope that that time will be very soon. I believe there are co-operative societies all over the Presidency for helping weavers and if the Government would in a more generous measure come forward with financial facilities for the encouragement of co-operative societies all over the Province, I believe the problem of helping weavers in this Province will be largely solved. At the present moment the House has to consider whether there is not a case made out for this particular demand now before the House. I therefore beg to oppose the motion and support the granting of the demand."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I want to say a few words. It is more in the nature of a helpful criticism than regular opposition. I no doubt agree that the object is good. But I am afraid the method is entirely futile. It looks as though nothing could be done without casting a fling on the Congress and its activities. This Registrar of Co-operative Societies cannot evidently escape that temptation to somehow or other bring the Congress into disrepute if it lay in his power. But Congress is too big an organization for flies like the Co-operative Registrar to gibe at. That apart I should like the hon. Minister to examine the question in a little more detail. It is no doubt a new venture touching the economic aspect of nationalism by trying to help communities which have been following certain industries and now thrown out of employment. But in the matter of dealing with this question members are changing their opinion. Previous to the hon. the present Minister, my esteemed Friend, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,

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while he was there, instituted a sort of general survey of cottage industries to tide over his regime of office. Certain reports are ready and I do not know if my hon. Friend, Mr. Rajan, who in his non-official days, did not very much care for these things had looked into the report dealing with the Salem district. I draw attention to page 11 of the Report on Cottage Industries in which the condition of the weavers is very graphically described. It is said:

'The Weaving Superintendent removed his headquarters from Tiruchengodu to Salem as the weavers of the former could not be brought to understand the advantage of a sizing machine which saves much labour and time. Even with their illiteracy they could improve their condition by thrift. But the drink evil has so much subverted them, that a big slice of their income is shared by the arrack shop-keeper and very little is left for sustenance and much less for ameliorating their condition. As we study the industry in different places, the problem of the weaver seems to constitute more a labour problem than anything else.'

"Again, later on, the same officer in page 39 says: 'Thus the problem of the actual weaver is a labour problem requiring solution.' There are two reasons which are quoted in this survey of the Cottage Industries Report and I should very much like to know from the hon. the Minister for Public Works who evinced very much interest towards the weavers, whether he has tackled the first reason, namely, the drink problem and whether he has had any consultation with his Colleague, Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddi, to see that a few drink shops are closed there in order to save these poor weavers from starvation. Apart from that the present question is that the weavers have got a certain stock of cloth. Those are Salem angavastrams and dhotis. They were hitherto consumed by the Northern Circars. Owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, or the Swaraj movement or the khaddar propaganda, those things are not saleable. What is this marketing officer going to do? Is he going to educate the weavers and the Circars people to give up khaddar and take up to these angavastrams or go to other places to spread the angavastram propaganda? This seems to be a mischievous proposition. I may assure the hon. Minister that no such thing will be possible especially under the present trying circumstances. It may be easy for an experienced man to try fresh markets when things settle down and people are not very much enthused, and they may also take up to Indian goods turned out by Indian industry locally. Even there what the Government is going to do is to appoint a Deputy Tahsildar, or a Revenue Inspector who knows absolutely nothing of business, who knows no method by which he can canvass business. He is not going to profit the weavers. It may profit some officer for six months and he will be continued for another year drawing pay without benefit to the weavers to whom so much sympathy is evinced. Instead of doing this for six months, you may offer that to the co-operative society itself and ask one of the merchants themselves to tour and find out if there is any market for these goods. Unless the Minister is in a position to assure that one of the weavers themselves would be deputed to do this, work I should ask the Council to reject this demand unceremoniously. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this aspect of the question. It is not our unwillingness to assist the Minister in his laudable object of rescuing

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the weavers of Salem or some other district. I would rather like one district benefited than all districts going without it. But let that not be wasted on a Deputy Tahsildar. Let the weaver himself go and find out a market for himself."

* Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"When my attention was drawn to this demand I did not read into it the suggestion that this is an attempt to help this industry as against hand-weaving and hand-spinning industry. I took it to be an innocent thing and considered it on its own merit from all points of view. I am a merchant myself and I have given much thought to all matters connected with industries such as finding a market and creating a demand and all that. These questions always come before merchants and from a mercantile point of view I consider this question. Marketing and creating a demand are not questions which can be solved by the appointment of an officer. There are laws of supply and demand and these cannot be manipulated by a Government official. Co-operative weaving societies will have to adjust their industry according to the law of supply and demand. The manufacturers produce whatever patterns are wanted. Salesmen go round and find out patterns generally in demand. I cannot understand why those weavers have no idea of the patterns that are saleable. They are supposed to have been long in business and they ought to know the A B C of the industry. Then, Sir, it has been said that another object of appointing the officer is that he will bring the weavers into contact with the consumers. The consumers go to the manufacturer and not the manufacturer to the consumer. Consumers suggest the thing that is wanted. The manufacturers also send round their salesmen to go and find sales for their wares. But an officer appointed by the Government could give no help whatever in this matter. Then, Sir, the appointment is for six months. I consider that more than six months will be necessary to study this question. If we sanction the appointment of this officer now, it means that we must be prepared after six months to extend it again. It means that the Government is adding to its departments a new department by appointing salesmen for certain industries. If the Government were to commit themselves to the policy of appointing a salesman to a particular industry, then why should it be to the weaving industry alone? I think this is a very broad question and it should not be dealt with in such a haphazard manner as it is now attempted to do. So I am opposed to this whole grant and support this motion for cut."

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, in replying to the points raised by various hon. Members, may I with your permission give them the following information about the co-operative weaving societies? Sir, co-operative societies for weavers are formed in villages wherever they can be found. In the Presidency there are about 134 societies solely or mostly composed of weavers. A central society which would supply yarn to those societies would arrange for the sale of their finished products and would require financial help, which unfortunately the Government is not in a position to afford. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: Do they use foreign yarn?) They use all kinds of

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yarn, any yarn that is available to them. Salem, Sir, is a good centre for the weaving industry. As I told the House, as the weavers find their lot very hard on account of the trade depression, something has to be done, and that is why we are giving a special marketing officer to find sales for the cloths they produce.

"Then, coming to the point raised by Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, I may assure the House that there is no prohibition or obstacle thrown in the way of khadder being made and sold even by co-operative societies if those societies are meant for the production and sale of khadder. (Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar: What about the Government Order? Will you cancel it?) There is no Government Order which prevents it, and so there is nothing to cancel. There is no bar to co-operative societies being formed for the production and sale of any kind of cloth.

"Coming to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's remarks, I am indeed thankful to him for his criticisms which I am sure are merely to help the Government. I am quite in agreement with him that there are a number of problems connected with the weaving community at Salem. Of course, I do not say that I am dealing with the question in all its aspects. There is the labour problem with which my hon. Colleague, the Home Member, deals, and there is the drink problem, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, will deal with. There is only one aspect with which I should now deal, and that is how best to help the weaving societies in finding a market for their products. By the appointment of this special marketing officer, the Government's intention is not to carry on any anti-khadder propaganda. If that is the fear of any of the hon. Members here, I can assure them that there is nothing of the sort. My hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, said that we were going to appoint a Revenue Inspector or a Tahsildar for the purpose. It is not at all the case. We are going to lend the services of a Sub-Deputy Registrar who knows all about co-operative work. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Can he find a market for the particular kind of cloth?) It is his business, Sir, to go round and find a market for the products of those co-operative weaving societies. I do not say that he is going to do any propaganda against khadder. He will find out the particular localities where the cloth turned out by the societies can be sold. For that purpose, we are making the appointment for six months at the initial stage. Later on, it may be possible for one of the members of the society there to carry on that work. I hope that within the six months during which this officer will carry on the work, trade depression would go and that the society itself would be able to carry on the work without outside help.

"As far as Mr. Yaqub Hasan's remark is concerned, I agree with him that six months will be too short a period for the purpose. But, as I said, it may be possible that after six months, the society itself through one of its members will be able to do the work that is proposed to be done by the special officer. So, I hope the House will reject the amendment and pass the grant."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that the token demand of Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred be reduced by Re. 1."

The motion was lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXV—Co-operative Societies—Transferred."

The demand was carried, and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—CIVIL WORKS—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 900 *under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred.*'

"The explanatory note gives detailed information regarding the items comprised within this demand. I hope the House will pass it."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that the allotment for each of the nine token demands* [a] *totalling Rs.* 900 *under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred, be reduced by Re.* 1.'

"I do so, Sir, in order to draw the attention of this House to the way in which the Government propose to spend the money at their disposal. Mr. President, you know what unparallelled economic distress this country is now passing through. I do not think any one in this House knows within living memory a state of things similar to the one

	RS.
a (a) Acquisition of land for the construction of buildings for offices and for residence for Government officials in Anantapur ...	100
(b) Adjustment of the value of the Mettur Taluk office buildings and quarters written back from the accounts of the Mettur Project to '41. Civil Works—Provincial'	100
(c) Reconstruction of the latrines in the High Court and Law College on the flush-out system	100
(d) Construction of quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, at Madura	100
(e) Electric installation in the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore ...	100
(f) Drainage scheme for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam ...	100
(g) Improvements in the water-supply of the Raja Mirasdar District Headquarter Hospital, Tanjore	100
(h) Resurfacing the road over the Coleroon Bridge at Trichinopoly ...	100
(i) Grant of compensation on account of the premature retirement of two Assistant Engineers	100
Total ...	900

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which we have now. It has become so difficult for the ryots of this Presidency even to raise a portion of the land revenue that is necessary to be paid to the Government. They are finding it impossible to meet in full the ordinary demands of the Government. All the gold with them has been pledged. Prices are so low that their commodities will not fetch sufficient money, and even for the low price that they are likely to get, they are not finding it easy to find a sale for their commodities. When such is the state of affairs, whatever money the Government can spare should be utilized for the purpose of relieving the distress that is prevailing amongst the ryot population in this Presidency. Unless it is for an urgent or paramount necessity, on no account should a pie of this money be spent on other things.

"Now, Sir, let us come to the present demand for providing money for building construction. I am not attacking merely the items comprising this demand. But I would certainly attack any provision made for construction of new buildings. With regard to this, a distinction ought to be made between the buildings which are necessary for the purpose of offices and buildings which may be considered necessary by the Government for the purpose of providing residential quarters for their officers. I for one would not ordinarily question the necessity for making provision for residential quarters for officers of the Government. Even in regard to providing residences to officers, the time for doing such a thing is not now, unless it is a paramount necessity. Otherwise, not a pie of Government money should now be spent on that. So far as the budget allotment goes, there are really not very many items of building construction on which money is proposed to be spent. I leave it at that.

"Now, coming to the question of residential quarters, I find included in this demand the construction of quarters for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, at Madura. I do not know, Sir, what exactly is the amount that is necessary for this purpose. It is not mentioned in the small note supplied to us. I find from the proceedings of the Finance Committee that the amount required is something like Rs. 40,000. But, according to the note supplied to us, the estimated cost of the quarters was Rs. 25,500. You know, Sir, recently the Government appointed a committee for the purpose of finding out whether the ordinary designs which were then in existence were suitable for the officers, and they have decided to change the design, with the result that the cost of construction has enormously increased from Rs. 25,500 which was the original estimate, to the present estimate of Rs. 40,000. That is for providing a residence for the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad. I also found in another connexion a provision for similar quarters for the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ellore. Apart from the economic aspect of this question, the times are such that, unless the Government find it absolutely impossible to make a provision otherwise for the officers concerned, I do not think it would be advisable to spend any money on these buildings. It

is no doubt said that the present building in which the Deputy Superintendent is living is wanted for a Sub-Collector. I believe, if the Government want it, I do not think it will be impossible for the Government to find some other public or private building for him. I am pretty sure a building could be found. But the Deputy Superintendent may say that the building is not suitable for him. The times are coming when officers, big or small, should be satisfied with the buildings supplied to them.

"Now, coming to the economic aspect of this question of providing residences for officers, we are told very often that the Government is making provision for residential quarters for officers because it is necessary to provide them with quarters in places where suitable buildings are not available, and that the Government are recovering rent from them for those quarters. The Government receive as rent only about 10 per cent of the pay of the officer concerned, and that is the maximum that he can be asked to pay. As it is, even our Government is finding it difficult to raise money on less than 6 per cent interest. Until recently, the Government of India was lending at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the local Governments. Now they have to pay 6 per cent. At that rate, the interest will come to Rs. 200 for a building costing Rs. 40,000. And then, what about depreciation, repairs, and taxes that are necessary to be paid to the municipality? It will all come to, I believe, Rs. 70 to Rs. 100. At a moderate calculation, you can put the cost at Rs. 275 a month as the expenditure on such a building. Will 10 per cent of the pay of the officer cover that amount? I do not think it would. Unless the Government can convince us that these buildings will pay their way and that the officers concerned are going to pay for all that is necessary for the building that is provided for them, we in this House cannot allow any such expenditure. I think that even if the Government guarantees that the expenditure is likely to bring in an adequate return, the times are not such that you can at present spend any money on capital construction. Every pie of the money that the Government can spare should be reserved for relieving the distress that is now prevailing amongst the ryots of this Presidency.

"I do not know, Sir, whether I will be allowed to speak on the other items on which I have given notice of amendments.' '

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may speak on all the amendments together."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, in another connexion, I have given notice of a cut motion with regard to the provision for improvements to the water-supply of the Raja Mirasidar District Headquarter Hospital at Tanjore. The point I want to raise is this. It is said that the municipal supply is insufficient to meet the growing demands of the hospital. Since the municipal supply was insufficient, the Government thought it necessary to supply its own water to the hospital. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the municipality has been consulted, whether it is not able to supply the growing demands of this hospital. If they are prepared to meet the growing demand

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for water, I really think it would be a very bad policy for the Government to supply its own water at such a cost. I believe that a good portion of the taxes that are collected by the municipality does come from the residences of officers provided by Government and from other public buildings. Naturally the municipality would certainly look 12-15 p.m. to this source of income. Unless the municipality is charging the Government an excessive rate taking advantage of the necessities of the Government, I think this scheme would be uneconomical both in the interests of the Government as well as that of the municipality. Sir, if you take the figures here given in the explanatory note, you will find that even if the municipality has consented to it, the scheme of the Government to provide its own water for the hospital would cost about Rs. 20,300. If you take into account the interest on this capital outlay it will come to more than Rs. 1,200 per annum and the recurring expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 7,000. As against this, the note says, there will be a saving of at least Rs. 7,300 a year under water charges otherwise payable to the municipal council, and a further saving of Rs. 1,200 on account of the cost of meters. I do not know how the item under meters is a saving. The meters are already there. Are the Government going to get any money for these old meters? So, I think the scheme would not be economical. In my opinion it would be advantageous to allow the municipality to supply water to the hospital. If the Government is going to supply water to the hospital when the municipality is prepared to meet the demand in that respect, it would not be in the interests of the municipality or the Government themselves to set up a new water-supply system for the needs of the hospital.

"On the question of the supply of electricity also the same principles will apply. With regard to the other items such as the provision of latrines for the High Court although there is not the same objection, I do not think there is any necessity for the expenditure of such large sums as have been provided. And at least at this juncture when the finances of the province are not in a normal condition, it is absolutely necessary that the expenditure of large sums on residential quarters should be put off."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, after the remarks on the subject that have fallen from my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi, I think I can be very brief. I can speak about this question from personal knowledge and that is why I rise. These buildings are all constructed and maintained at a loss. It is a fact which every one in the House knows. On the whole the Government is incurring a loss on the construction and maintenance of these buildings. Now, Sir, at a time like this when the country is passing through a serious economic crisis and the funds at the disposal of the Government are very limited on account of the fact that the taxes are not likely to be collected in full, it seems to me to be very questionable that the Government should, at this stage, commit the House and the country to a policy of building construction which is certainly going to enhance the losses already incurred on buildings

and their maintenance. In addition to this, there is this fact that at the present day, on account of the rise in the cost of materials and rise in the cost of labour you cannot really construct buildings which, if assessed at the proper rate, will be acceptable even to their occupants. Very often the assessed rent comes to such a figure that you cannot really recover the amount from the officers concerned and so you have necessarily to recover a smaller amount. This is a common feature of the Government buildings in the matter of rent. So that, knowing all this, with their eyes wide open, if the Government are going to commit the country to further losses by this policy of constructing residential quarters especially in the present financial situation, there will be no justification for it. I have no doubt, Sir, that there are stations where there is some inconvenience about quarters but it is possible to get over that inconvenience in various ways. I want to refer to another point.

"Sir, in view of the coming constitutional changes one of the effects of which, I should think, would be a rather larger Indianization than hitherto, it seems certain that many of these quarters may not be wanted by their future occupants. Even now, Sir, many Indian officers do not care to live in the residences intended for them. They stay elsewhere. Very often what happens is this: you construct a residence to suit the convenience of European officers and then when an Indian officer comes to occupy it, you have got to make alterations in that building to suit his convenience. When a Brahman officer wants to occupy it, you have to make some changes, and then when a Muhammadan officer has to occupy it, you put up temporary arrangements for gosha and things of that sort. I think, Sir, that in view of the fact that Indianization will be a feature of the coming constitutional changes and that, in consequence, possibly even the present quarters, or some of them, may not be required, it seems to me a doubtful policy for the Government to launch further into a scheme of provision for further residences.

"For the present, Sir, I am suggesting the following arrangement: if private residences are not available for the use of your officers, you can, by agreement with some private people, arrange for the construction of these buildings, yourself agreeing to pay a certain rent for a certain number of years. The only thing is that they would construct their buildings according to their plan and not according to the Government plan. Some such arrangement can be made. It seems to me that where there is a will there would be a way. I am only asking the Government that, at this stage, they should not commit themselves and the public into further schemes of construction of residences which are surely going to enhance the loss which is incurred by the Government on this item."

* Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"Mr. President, I am very glad that the Government propose to construct buildings for the accommodation of the officers especially, Sir, in a district where I am told there is a dearth of proper accommodation for them. But my

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grievance is that the same liberality is not shown in the case of certain irrigation works for which money is badly needed. Sir, when we ask for money for the digging of a channel or for the repair of a tank and so on, the Government plead lack of funds. But when they are on the question of constructing residential quarters for their officers, they are very liberal and are able to find enough money. When I see this attitude adopted, my mind naturally grows suspicious and makes me think that there is something deeper in this affair. The Public Works Department are always anxious to put up plans for new and big buildings. I hope the hon. Minister during his term of office will find out what the secret of it is. I see that they have got a very big idea of acquiring a large tract of land and building various offices and residential quarters. I want to know whether the Government have got a definite plan well scrutinized or whether they are taking up the question of these residential quarters haphazard. It is very often the case that they go on constructing one building after another and then pull them down when they are found to offend a certain taste. Therefore I ask the hon. Minister whether the Department has drawn up a definite plan or scheme and what the ultimate cost of the whole scheme will be."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, my idea in giving notice of a motion [a] to reduce the supplementary demand is to know what is going to happen to the buildings and other structures which are already there at Mettur and whether it is not a fact that the whole cost of those buildings should be debited to the loan funds which are received from the Government of India. In case they are to be so debited to the loan funds, why should we debit them to depreciation in the Provincial account? I thought, Sir, that the Mettur scheme is being financed by the loan funds from the Government of India, the interest thereon being payable after some years. If my presumption is correct, I want to know why the value of the present structures and depreciation thereon should be debited to the Provincial account and what is really going to be done with these structures after the scheme is completed."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I quite sympathize with my hon. Friend from Cuddapah when he pleads that we should not spend our money on buildings. But so far as the departments under my charge are concerned, there are only three items which come in for expenditure under this demand. These are (1) Electric installation in the Headquarters Hosptial, Tanjore, (2) Drainage scheme for the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, and (3) Improvements to the water-supply of the Raja Mirasidar District Headquarter

[a] Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :

To reduce the token demand for Rs. 100 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred— (i) Grant of compensation on account of the premature retirement of two Assistant Engineers, by Re. 1.

(To elicit further information as to the total sum involved by the premature retirement of Assistant Engineers owing to the reduction of the cadre from 106 to 75.)

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Hospital, Tanjore. I see that no objection has been taken to the first two items. As regards the third item of expenditure, some objection has been taken. In regard to that I am asked for information whether the municipal council has been consulted and whether after all it is a wise policy to deprive the municipal council of the income it is now getting and to instal a new set of plant for the supply of water for the hospital alone. Sir, the fact is that some 20,000 gallons of water are required every year for this hospital at Tanjore. The chairman of the municipal council found that the present supply was not sufficient even for the municipality and therefore he wanted to introduce meter and also some other changes in regard to the supply of water to the hospital.

12-30 p.m. " Certain correspondence passed between the hospital authorities and the chairman and ultimately the Chairman, Municipal Council, cut off the supply for certain reasons as a result of which the Government had to consider and ultimately the Medical officer suggested whether it might not be more economical if the hospital had its own well, pump and elevated reservoir so that a satisfactory supply of water might be assured and that at the same time the supply to the town might be improved by releasing the quantity now used for the hospital. Then a committee was constituted by the Government in 1929 with the Collector as chairman, the other members being the Superintendent of the hospital, Chairman, Municipal Council, the Municipal Electrical Engineer, the Superintending Engineer of that division and the Superintendent, Borstal school. They were asked to go into the question as to how far it was advisable for the hospital to have an installation of its own for the supply of water. That committee met, but the Chairman, Municipal Council, would not attend, the Electrical Engineer would not attend, but other members attended. The committee decided to have a separate water-supply to the hospital. A copy of this report was communicated to the Chairman, Municipal Council, but he did not care to reply either to the Collector or to the Government until to-day. In fact I was anxious to find out whether the Chairman, Municipal Council, has any objection to the proposed scheme, but more than six months have passed but the Chairman, Municipal Council, has not raised any protest. We ascertained that the supply of water given by the Municipal Council was not sufficient and that if there was a separate installation, it will supply about 20,000 gallons per day, required for the hospital. Mr. Koti Reddi observed that there will be no saving in regard to meters. The Chairman insisted that meter should be attached within a certain time on penalty of water-supply being cut off. The question thus arose before the Government whether they may have their own scheme put into operation or they may put up meters. If the meter is put up, we will have to incur an expenditure of Rs. 1,200. There are no old meters to be scrapped. You will find that under the scheme proposed you will have three items of expenditure, viz., (1) water-supply scheme, Rs. 7,200, (2) flush syphon in the hospital compound, Rs. 2,000 and (3) drainage improvements, Rs. 11,100. The first item of expenditure is only Rs. 7,200 which will

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have to be incurred on account of fixing up a pump which would be worked by electricity. I may give for the information of the House that it is proposed to take the supply of electricity from the municipal council and to that extent the municipality will be benefited. It is considered that more than 20,000 gallons a day will be required for the hospital and now the hospital is paying at Rs. 2 per 1,000 gallons to the municipality. The actual extra cost that would have to be incurred is only Rs. 7,200 as mentioned above. It is considered that the work may be taken up this year alone so as to avoid putting up meters and incurring unnecessary loss."

* The hon. Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I wish to refer only to the observations of one of my hon. Friends who referred to the construction of buildings at Anantapur. As a matter of fact, item (*b*) in this grant refers only to the acquisition of the lands. It is not intended to cover the construction of any building. A costly building for the location of the District Court has been completed and it has cost something like 1¾ lakhs, and the District Judge has begun to hold his court there. The proposal is to acquire a site in front of that building so that we may prevent unsightly buildings springing up in front of the District Court. When I went two or three months ago to Anantapur, the members of the Bar and of the public waited on me and represented that inasmuch as the Government had sanctioned the location of a permanent District Munsif's court in Anantapur and inasmuch as the munsif's court was now located in a rented building, it was highly necessary that Government should acquire the plot in front of the District Court building so that a building might be put up there, to locate the District Munsif's court. There is no proposal now for the construction of a building. In fact, neither plans nor estimates have been prepared. When the plans and estimates for the construction of the building are ready, they will be placed before this House. My Friend will then have an opportunity of speaking on that. Now it is proposed only to acquire the site. I may also tell my hon. Friend that we are able to find funds for the acquisition by re-appropriation."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I should just like to say a few words in regard to the quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad."

Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar:—"Is he to be permanently put at Madura?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"Yes. The building in which he now resides belongs to the Revenue Department and it is intended for the Assistant Collector who is posted to Madura. The Revenue Department want that we should surrender the building to them. I fully agree with the criticisms that have been levelled against us, that we should not put up costly buildings in a year when we have got so much of financial stringency. But we find it is very difficult to transfer the officers for want of suitable building there. It was pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, that Government should try to find out private capitalists who could put

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up these buildings and rent them. I may say for the information of the House that the Inspector-General of Police tried to find out whether there were any private capitalists who could do this in Madura; but there were none coming forward. Hence arises the necessity of building a suitable house for the police officer and I have to come before this House for this grant."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"As for the remarks of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, as to what is going to happen to the taluk office building after the Mettur project is finished, I may say that it may be utilized for some other Government office there or it may be sold."

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—"I have explained to the hon. Member personally and I think he is now satisfied."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, wanted further information regarding the total amount of compensation involved owing to the reduction of the cadre. The amount of compensation in all amounts to Rs. 1,42,905-5-4."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that each of the nine token demands totalling in all Rs. 900 be reduced by Re. 1."

The motion was lost.

Then the demand for Rs. 900 under Grant XXXI—Civil Works—Transferred, was put and carried, and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to move—

'*that Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,89,230 *under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.*'

"Sir, the reasons for which this amount is required are clearly shown in the explanatory note which has been already supplied to hon. Members."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to move—

'*that the allotment of Rs.* 2,89,230 *under Grant XXXIII be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"My object in moving this cut is to ask for information. On page 25 of the explanatory memorandum it is stated 'The heavy issues in 1929–30 were due to the general expansion of work and to the creation of new offices in various departments.' This has not been very clearly explained. This House does not know how the work has so much extended. In the same paragraph they say 'The budget figures of 1930–31 were based on the issues of 1928–29 which were the latest figures available at the time the budget estimates were framed.' That may be part of the reason for their wrong estimate in the year 1930–31. But curiously

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enough they say further in the same paragraph 'The heavy issue in 1929–30 were due to the general expansion of work and to the creation of new offices in various departments.' The point I wish to make is that this House has no means of knowing about the creation of new offices. We have no information for giving expression to our opinions on many of the items. I merely make this motion to obtain information."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"I simply second the motion."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I beg to move—

'that the allotment of Rs. 2,89,230 *under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing, be reduced by Rs.* 100.'

"The object of my motion is to elicit information as to what, if any, amount is utilized in the purchase of articles manufactured in India and what amount is spent on articles imported from England and other countries. I see that the hon. the Home Member has in his charge several portfolios in the administration of which it is very easy for him to come into conflict with his Colleagues. One such is purchase of stores. In articles like stationery, it is common knowledge that this country can produce equally good and fine quality of material and there does not seem to be any reason why at least this particular item, namely, stationery, could not be entirely purchased in this country.

"As a matter of fact, the Government themselves have started a pencil factory and have handed it over to a very enterprising commercial firm, who, I am told, are running the factory on very efficient lines and they are manufacturing many kinds of pencils including copying pencils. In every exhibition we see their articles exhibited. Apart from the paper factories in Calcutta, in our own Presidency there is a mill at Rajahmundry where paper is being manufactured. Perhaps paper is not being manufactured there in as large a quantity as may be required. When stationery articles are being manufactured in this country, it seems to me that it is the duty of each department of the Government to buy their requirements from India. I wish to know whether these indigenous articles are being purchased. I hope the hon. the Home Member will agree with me in this matter of encouraging Swadeshi articles. There need not be any conflict of opinion in this matter. We might easily follow the example of the Britishers in encouraging their Swadeshi articles, the example followed by them in England and not in India. They have got different ways of encouraging Swadeshi articles, one for their own country and another for this country. We should rather follow what they do in their own country and not what they ask us to do here. With these words I beg to move the motion standing in my name."

12-45 p.m.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"I beg to second the motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, wanted information about increase of expenditure for stationery articles on account of creation

of new offices. I find that during the end of the year 1929-30 about 53 new offices came into existence. I shall give below the names of those offices:—

Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
Special Officer for Korava Reclamation Work, Salem.
Manager, Sembiam Criminal Tribes Settlement, Villivakkam.
Chairman, Temperance Publicity Committee, Madras.
District Agricultural Officer, Salem.
Executive Engineer, Investigation Division, Trichinopoly.
District Superintendent of Police, South Madura.
Secretary, Central Propaganda Board, Madras.
Executive Engineer, Cauvery Delta Investigation Special Division, Kumbakonam.
Executive Engineer, Special Investigation Division, Bezwada and Bhavani.
District Labour Officer, Tinnevelly.
District Labour Officer, Kurnool.
District Labour Officer, Coimbatore.
Inspector of Factories, III Circle, Guntur.
Government Industrial Institutes, Bellary and Calicut.
Government Trades School, Mangalore.
Assistant Industrial Engineer, Bellary.
Five new Circle Officers in the Veterinary department.
Five offices of the Co-operative department.
One District Labour Officer.
Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishweram Circle.
District Educational Officer, Malabar South, Calicut.
Headmistress, Government Training School for Women, Tinnevelly
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, V Circle, Calicut.
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, II Circle, Nellore.
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Masulipatam.
Six Muslim Girls' Range, Nellore.
Sub-Assistant Inspector, Girls' Range, Cannanore and Kurumbranad.
Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools for Salem, Usilampatti, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Amalapuram, Walluvanad and Dindigul.
Headmistress, Government Training School for Muhammadan Women, Vaniyambadi.
Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division, Vizagapatam.
Deputy Commissioner of Excise, Southern Division, Coimbatore.
Inspector of Excise, Jeypore Agency.
Superintendent, Presidency Jail for Women.
Superintendent, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.

"On account of the creation of these 53 new offices, we require very much more stationery than what was anticipated, therefore I have come before the House with this demand.

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"As regards the purchase of stationery, I may say this: That of the amount of supplementary grant required, viz., Rs. 2,89,230 and Rs. 20,800, stationery accounts for Rs. 1,58,700; the Superintendent of Stationery reports that of this, only Rs. 40,000 represents the cost of imported articles, which cannot be made in India and the rest is for articles manufactured in India. I have no reason to suppose that that statement is incorrect.

"Other articles of stationery such as ink, pencils, gum, sealing wax, paste, etc., are mostly purchased from Indian firms, Jail department, Industries department, etc., and except when certain superior qualities are required, they are almost invariably of Indian manufacture. I shall always bear in mind the question of increasing our purchases in India."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I beg to withdraw my motion."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I also beg to withdraw my motion."

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

* The hon. the President:—"The question is 'that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,230 under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.'"

The demand was carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV—STATIONERY—TRANSFERRED.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,800 under Grant XXXIV—Stationery—Transferred*'

"As explained in the note that has been circulated to hon. Members, this amount represents that portion of the stationery articles that are supplied to Transferred departments. I therefore request that the demand be granted."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

GRANT XXXV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.*'

"This token demand provides for the reconstruction of some 50 culverts on the Baud Road in the Ganjam Agency, an important road which leads from the Agency to the border of Bihar and Orissa. These culverts are at present constructed with wooden deckings; they are worn out; in some cases abutments are shaky. There has been considerable increase of traffic on this road and traffic is also becoming

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heavier. In any case a considerable sum of money must be spent on the repairs of these wooden deckings and it is considered wiser to replace them even by reinforced concrete."

The demand was put and carried and the grant made.

III.—REPORT OF THE MADRAS SERVICES COMMISSION.

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the report of the Madras Services Commission for the year* 1929-30, *submitted with reference to section* 20 *of the Madras Services Commission Act,* 1929 (*Madras Act XI of* 1929), *be taken into consideration*'."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I beg to second the motion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I make a submission to you, Sir? I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to agree to the suggestion. We are somewhat taken by surprise though this item has been put on the agenda paper. I must say that, owing to negligence, some of us have not read the report at all. My request is that this item may be taken at the next convenient meeting of the Council. I wish to know if there is going to be any inconvenience if this matter is taken up for consideration at the next convenient meeting."

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"Sir, this report was placed on the table of the House on the 19th November 1930. Therefore it has been before hon. Members for over two months. If the House wishes to have further time to consider it, I have certainly no objection."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I move, Sir,—

'*that the consideration of this item be taken up at the next convenient meeting of the Council.*'"

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now adjourn and meet again on the 24th February at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 347 asked by Mr. H. M. Jagannatham at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st January 1931, page 718 supra.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Chingleput, R.O.C. No. 9140-30, *dated the* 23rd *December* 1930.

I enclose a statement which will show at a glance the extent of loss of cattle and of human lives and damage to irrigation sources, houses and local fund and Government property.

2. The total number of irrigation sources both major and minor that have breached and been damaged is given in the margin. The tanks in the Chingleput division are the most affected. An amount of nearly two lakhs of rupees will be required to restore the minor irrigation tanks alone and at least three additional Minor Irrigation Overseers will be required for the purpose of putting these tanks in order. I shall submit a separate application for additional allotment required in the current year.

Madurantakam	202
Chingleput	174
Conjeeveram	99
Ponneri	31
Tiruvallur	10
Sriperumbudur	53

3. There has not been much loss of human lives fortunately. Only two young girls were killed in a house collapse.

4. Five hundred and eighty-six heads of cattle have been lost.

5. The number of houses damaged is heavy in Madurantakam, Ponneri, Chingleput and Conjeeveram taluks.

6. As regards local fund property portions of the Great Southern Trunk Road in Madurantakam taluk and various other roads in Conjeeveram taluk have been badly damaged. The bridge over the Kallar river near the 49th mile on the Great Southern Trunk Road has been practically washed away and it is understood that the District Board will attend to it shortly.

7. The extent of damage to crops is not much except in Madurantakam, Chingleput and Ponneri taluks. Alivu re-cultivation charges will have to be remitted on a large scale. As matters stand at present no suspension of collection of kist seems necessary.

8. A meeting was convened on 8th December 1930 in the District Board meeting hall, Saidapet, for collecting funds for granting relief to those in distress. About Rs. 6,500 has been actually collected so far. The Public Works Department Secretariat Party very kindly enacted a drama in aid of the flood relief fund under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of H. A. B. Vernon, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and nearly Rs. 1,000 was collected. I hope to collect another sum of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 shortly.

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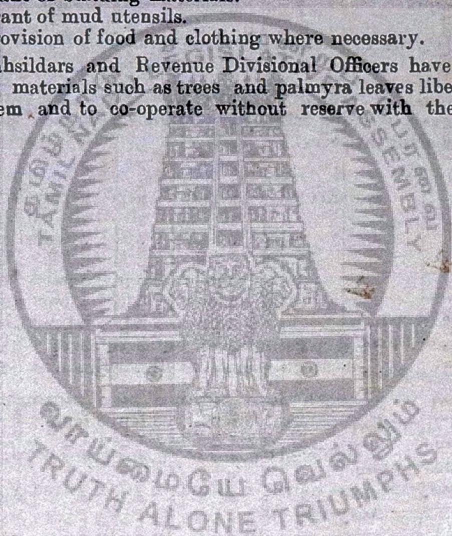
9. The Ramakrishna Mission very kindly and readily acceded to my request to undertake relief measures in the taluks of Ponneri and Madurantakam and a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been placed at their disposal. They are doing splendid work in these taluks.

10. Local committees are being formed in the remaining taluks and the amount collected will be spent through these committees in these taluks.

11. The relief measures consist of the following items :—

(1) Grant of building materials.
(2) Grant of mud utensils.
(3) Provision of food and clothing where necessary.

12. The Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers have been asked to give building materials such as trees and palmyra leaves liberally to persons deserving them and to co-operate without reserve with the Ramakrishna Mission.



ENCLOSURE

Statement showing loss of cattle and human lives and damages to irrigation sources, houses and local fund and Government property caused by the recent cyclone.

Taluks.	Loss of		Damage to tanks.				Amount required for closing breaches and repairing minor irrigation tanks.	Damage to houses and property.	Damage to local fund and Government property.
			Public Works Department.		Minor irrigation.				
	Cattle.	Human beings.	Breached.	Damaged.	Breached.	Damaged.			
Madurantakam ..	530	..	46	16	109	31	RS. 1,00,000	1,271 houses	The Great Southern Trunk Road near Kallar river (49th mile) and near Perumbair (63rd mile), Cheyyur, Acharapakkam, Chunampet and Nelvoy roads have been washed away by floods. The cost of repairing the roads is roughly Rs. 20,000. The roofs of the ryots' shed and the sub-jail kitchen have been damaged and the estimated cost of repairs is Rs. 200. Six pounds have been damaged and Rs. 1,300 will be required to put them in order.
Chingleput .	24	..	17	80	39	88	67,600	502 houses	Portions of the northern wall of the ruins of the Dutch Governor's bungalow in Meyyur opposite to Sadras fort have collapsed. Three cattle pounds have been slightly affected.
Conjeeveram ..	16	2 girls.	48	..	51	..	16,100	431 houses	Portions of local fund roads in Perungoli, Malliangaranai, Uttiramerur, Vedapalayam and Perunagar and in some other places have been damaged. The cost of repairs is estimated at Rs. 75,000.
Ponneri	16 1 buffalo. 14 pigs. 1 ass.	..	17 Kortalayar river bank.	..	14 Arani river bank.	..	2,200	912 houses. Bazaar articles worth Rs. 107 and two bundles of cloths from washermen's houses are reported to have been washed away in the floods.	The cost of repairs to local fund roads is estimated at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000.
Sriperumbudur ..	Nil.	..	..	23	15	15	7,500	Not appreciable.	
Saidapet	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Complete report has not been received. This taluk has not been much affected.	
Tiruvallur	Nil.	..	3	3	3	1	480	170 houses	Periakuppam road dam by the side of Tiruvallur railway station has been affected.

Appendix II.

21 [Vide answer to question No. 379 asked by Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st January 1931 page 737 supra.]

Statement.

Prices—Paddy, second sort—Averages for the Presidency. *

	July to June.	Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.
Fasli 1337	(1927–28)	9·42
Fasli 1338	(1928–29)	10·3
Fasli 1339	(1929–30)	11·9
December 1930		14·4

* Price per candy are not available.

Price of groundnut.

Average price of machine shelled groundnut kernels per candy of 530 lb. for the Port of Madras.

	July to June.	RS.	A.	P.
Fasli 1337	(1927–28)	56	2	0
Fasli 1338	(1928–29)	52	10	0
Fasli 1339	(1929–30)	47	12	0
Average price of machine shelled groundnut kernel per candy of 530 lb. for the Port of Madras for the month of December 1930.		27	4	0

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தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS